THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 99. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Powerful Speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT DEMANDED.

Stanton and Sheridan to be Reinstated by Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of to day.

Last evening an immense audience, including many ladies, filled the large hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing, and listened to a speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which was delivered under the auspices of the Union Republican Association. A large number of prominent and influential citizens occupied seats upon the stage, and over their heads were suspended national flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes. A band was in attendance and discoursed music at proper intervals. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Hon. Schuyler Colfax. On stepping forward that gentleman was greeted with rounds of applause. Quiet being restored, he said:—

Now, my friends, let us give three cheers for the great principles upon which we stand (cheers), and cheers for the blood of soldiers consecrated upon the battle-field, that loyal men might rule the States for which loyal men sacrificed their lives. (Cheers.) He thanked the audience for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him, and said he believed it was an evidence that they thought he had been faithful to the trusts reposed in him. He came before them to vindicate the policy of the Union Republican organization, which alone, of all parties in the land, never despaired of the American republic. Its past history was covered with glory. Where would have been the country to day had the Republican party been blotted out of existence? It was through the efforts of this organization that victory after victory was won by our soldiers and sailors. (Cheers.) He would ask, after this great Rebellion, and after the great victories which crushed it, on what principles should the Government of the United States be established, and on what policy should reconstruction be enacted? They remembered the days when Democracy meant something else than treason. They could not restore to father and mother the lost son; they could not give back to the weeping widow her slain husband—this was impossible. The soldier slept where he fell—at Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Richmond—and where they fought above the clouds they sleep a hero's sleep. But this silence impressively speaks to us to crush treason in this country, and not give back to Rebels the power which was wrested from their hands. There is one thing we demand, and one thing, thank God, we have power to demand, and that is security for the future, and that we intend to have in a Constitution which the waves of Rebellion might dash against in vain. (Applause.) He would say for himself and others of the Fortieth Congress, that they intended to stand till the last hour of their existence, through evil and good report, firmly for the rights of the Constitution. They meant to stand in the pathway of right. Years ago the enemies of the country sought to overwhelm the Republican party with the epithet of Abolitionist. They sought to make that name a reproach, but the party made it a watchword throughout the country. They next called the party Black Republicans, but they had got a good many more of them down South than they wanted. (Cheers.) Now they applied the name of radical; but he would rather be called a radical than a Copperhead, and his conscience smote him when he called them Democrats. He preferred radical to Rebel. He was radical from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head—a radical enemy to every assassin of his native land. No party had struggled so anxiously for power as the opponents of the Republican party. The Republicans were anxious to welcome back to the Union the late rebellious States, but they wanted it done on such terms that every man could say he loves the flag of the Union without fear or molestation. They would take nothing less than that. (Cheers.) The very first session of the first Congress that met after the surrender of Lee devised and proposed a plan of reconstruction. It was constitutionally Union. It was to be embodied in our Constitution that patriotism was a virtue and rebellion a crime. The negro had a right to sue, receive wages for labor—that was in the first section. The second section provided that every voter throughout this land should count just one and no more in political power in the House of Representatives. The third section provided that those who violated their oaths to the country should not be allowed to hold office in the States until Congress allowed them to do so. The fourth provided that the Rebel debt shall be forever repudiated. How was this plan received? They spurned it, and kicked it out of their Legislatures, and trampled upon it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They demanded more power. When this plan was repudiated Congress came together again and said they wished the Southern States back, but with guarantees. They wanted protection for the loyal people of the South. Mr. Lincoln said if one-tenth of the people of any Southern State could be found that were loyal, he would give back the power in the hands of that people. The speaker then spoke at some length of the loyalty of the colored people of the South as evinced during the war. He appealed to any Democratic General who was in the Union army, if he ever received smiles of welcome at the South except from the blacks. If he was fleeing for safety, and saw a white man, he would seek a hiding-place in the woods; but if a colored man, he would ask him for information and shelter, and always received it. (Cheers.) Mr. Colfax alluded to the act passed by Congress which allowed every man in the South to vote except those who had held office under the General Government, and were guilty of the crime of treason and perjury. He read extracts from the Constitution, explaining that they were not the same that Andrew Johnson quoted when he was "swinging round the circle." The door, the speaker said, was opened to the South by Congress. If they saw fit to vote down the Constitutional amendment, so be it; the responsibility would be with them, and not with Congress. The Democratic party has been the mainstay and hope of the South. He thought they would vote down the Convention in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, and when they did they would be shown that the government of these States rests upon the will of the great mass of people in them. He stood up for those people of the South who were true to the stars and stripes all through the Rebellion. (Applause.) God bless those faithful Southern men! We were told we should have a more forgiving heart. He had read of the return of the Prodigal Son. He did not return to shed the blood of those who had sheltered him, and say to them, "Give me back my portion of the heritage." If he had, there would not have been much veal eaten in that household that night. (Laughter and applause.) But the Prodigal Son came back humble, and the fatted calf was killed. Did a single Rebel ever come back voluntarily and acknowledge his great crime and ask forgiveness? No, not one. No, they kept fighting on, till the gallant soldiers under Grant and Sheridan (cheers) tumbled them into the last ditch, and no thanks to them for surrendering. There was one thing he could not and dare not do, and that was to put daggers of power into the hands of assassins to strike once more at the nation's life. He wanted to see a returning love to the Union and flag first. Suppose they could put these States back again, what would be the result? The Union men would be forced to seek safety in other States. Every white man who was a friend to the Union would be in danger of his life. If the allied powers of Europe should say, now is the time to crush these States, the South would assist to tear the Union into pieces, and establish their victory. But they will not be allowed to do that. The Democrats had been firing cannon lately, but they did not fire cannon after the victories of Gettysburg or Vicksburg, nor after the downfall of the Rebellion. After they got through firing, they looked round to see what they had been firing for, and found that they had been celebrating Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for both those States showed an increase of Republican votes over prior elections. The Republican party would stand by the cause. He, like John Bright, stood on the basis of eternal right. Congress had been called a rump Congress, and if so, then the President was a rump President. If Congress was not a legal Congress, then the country had been robbed of the amount President Johnson had drawn as salary. One man, and only one man, made him President of the United States, and that was Wilkes Booth. He then referred to the peace proclamation of Johnson in April, 1866, and said President Johnson had no more power to declare peace than to declare war. This power rested with Congress alone. Johnson's proclamation of peace was not worth the paper on which it was written. Neither was his amnesty proclamations. Mr. Lincoln did not assume to issue an amnesty proclamation until he was specially authorized so to do by Congress, and he recited the law authorizing him in his proclamation. (The speaker here read from and commented on Johnson's amnesty proclamations, and also from the Military bill, which declares there are no legal governments in the lately rebellious States, and said that after Congress had declared such to be the case, Johnson had no right to assert that civil governments did exist there; but his only duty was to execute the laws of Congress.) The Constitution required that he should swear to "faithfully execute the laws." Was there any man in the country, Republican or Democrat, who believed that President Johnson had kept that oath? (A voice, "No.") The speaker said that he had stated in Ohio, and now repeated it, that when Congress assembled again the laws must be executed, and that the President must execute them; but that if he refused, and persisted in his determination to keep the country in a turmoil, there was then but one recourse, and that was the one our fathers provided when they framed the Constitution—to turn him out. (Great applause.) The speaker then alluded to the military government of General Terry in Virginia. The Rebels went up to Washington and said to Mr. Johnson, "We don't like Terry, and we want his political head in a charger." Andrew Johnson said:—"I don't like him either; he does not carry out my policy." They did not know how much they owed to the Secretary of War; they little knew how much he did in the way of forwarding supplies, ammunition, and medical stores to the army before a victory could be won. Abraham Lincoln loved him, and that was enough. On the 21st of November the Congress of the United States would assemble and resume power in those halls, and within twenty days from that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again. (Loud and continued applause.) Then there was another of your soldiers, the gallant Phil. Sheridan (great applause), who by his personal magnetism rallied each defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and secured a glorious victory for the Union army; a soldier whose gallantry and heroism were unsurpassed by any man of ancient or modern times. (Loud applause.) When the war was over, he was placed in command of the Military District of Louisiana, where he set to work to carry out the laws of Congress in good faith, and to repress the Rebel spirit and establish government on a loyal basis; and what was the result? Up came the Rebels again to Washington to see Johnson. (Laughter.) "Here," said they, "do you see what this Sheridan is doing? He is a loyal man; he is not carrying out your policy; he must be turned out." "Yes," said Johnson, "I see; he refuses to swing around the circle with me; I will remove him." And he did remove him, and the gallant soldier came North and was received with triumphant ovations in city after city (applause), and now stood higher than ever in the affections of the loyal people of the country. (Applause.) The speaker next took up the case of General Sickles, on whom he pronounced a glowing eulogy for his patriotism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to his country. He, too, was removed by President Johnson at the solicitation of Rebels, because he annulled laws that were oppressive to the mass of the poor people in his Military District, and because he did not believe in "my policy." These acts alone of the President—the removal of meritorious officers for simply carrying out the laws of Congress, would subject Mr. Johnson to impeachment. The speaker then read extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, which he said was the organ of the President, published in September last, in which it was threatened that, "if Congress ever convenes again" (thereby implying a doubt whether that body would be allowed to assemble), and continued their course of "usurpation," the Democracy would organize throughout the country, and hurl them from their seats. He did not believe there was any man in the country who would dare to attempt the execution of these threats; but if there was, and the thing was attempted, the man who made the attempt would be tried as a traitor, convicted as a traitor, and would die a traitor, and fill a traitor's grave. (Tremendous applause.) If rebellion was ever attempted again in this land, there would be examples to go down to history and show that rebellion was a crime, and would be punished as a crime. (Renewed applause.) The speaker then alluded to the speech of Governor Seymour before the Democratic Convention and his complaints about the national debt and the burdens of taxation. The Democrats, he said, were the last men who ought to talk about the debt that has been incurred in suppressing the Rebellion. All this debt and taxation had been brought about by the Democratic party, who had possession of the Government when the Rebellion was initiated, and who wept when it was crushed. (Applause.) Every State that rebelled had a Democratic Governor, every prominent Rebel was a life-long Democrat, and every Northern man who shouted "Coercion!" when the Republican party made an attempt to suppress the Rebellion and preserve the Union, and who said, "You can't put down the South," was a Democrat. The speaker proceeded at great length to detail the occurrences preceding and during the Rebellion, showing how the Democratic party did everything they could do to insure the success of the Rebellion before actual hostilities commenced, and afterwards threw every possible obstacle in the way of the Government to prevent the success of the Union cause. For years preceding the Rebellion the Democratic party had turned its back upon all Democratic principles, and had become the mouthpiece and abettor of tyranny; it had failed to maintain the dignity and power of the Government abroad, or to protect the rights of American citizens, native or adopted. And then, when the Rebellion commenced, which had been concocted and planned in the interest of slavery, the Democracy of the North did nothing but echo the voice of Jeff. Davis and other leading traitors. When Jeff. Davis said it was a "nigger war," the Northern Democracy shouted, "It's a nigger war;" when Jeff. Davis said Lincoln was a "baboon," the Democracy echoed "Lincoln's a baboon." (Great laughter.) When Jeff. Davis said we never could conquer the South, the Democracy said, "You'll never conquer the South." In conclusion, the speaker said he gladly turned from this dark picture of treason and Democratic sympathy with treason to that noble and patriotic party whose annals were the brightest ever recorded on the page of history—the Republican party of freedom and equal rights, which sustained and upheld the great and good Abraham Lincoln when the fires of wrath and calumny and vituperation and hatred were hurled at his head, and carried the country triumphantly through the bloody ordeal of civil war, and preserved the Union of these States. (Great applause.) The great leader of the party and champion of humanity had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, but he still lived—lived in the Heaven above, among the glorious company of martyrs—lived in the hearts of all who hate tyranny and wrong. (Applause.) From the top of Fame's ladder he had mounted to the skies, and he had taken with him the manacles of four millions of his fellow-men. (Prolonged applause.) The noble party of which he was a member still remained, and would continue to live long after those who are now in its ranks were gathered with their martyred chieftain and those who had fallen on the battle-field in defense of its principles. It would continue to live so long as the oppressed needed defenders, and liberty and human rights were in want of champions. (Long continued applause, terminating in three cheers for Speaker Colfax.)

A couple of songs were then sung by the Glee Club, at the conclusion of which the Chairman introduced Colonel R. Stockett Matthews as a "Maryland Radical," and among the most eloquent of men.

At the close of Colonel Matthews' remarks the meeting adjourned.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

Italian Report of the Battle of Bagnarea—Extraordinary Tactics of the Papal Troops.

The *Diritto* of Florence of October 5 gives the following narrative of the capture of Bagnarea by the insurgents, and the repulse subsequently of the Papal troops:—

HEIGHTS OF BOLSENA, Oct. 3—Noon.—After having occupied San Lorenzo on the 2d of October, our column of insurgents proceeded towards Monte Loudra, awaiting daylight in order to penetrate between the heights of Bolsena, and afterwards to march on Bagnarea, where other contingents were to join us, our design being to gain Viterbo. Some companies of Zouaves from Valenzano endeavored to surround us, and, as a surprise, they employed the following singular stratagem:—In their advance they caused little bells to tinkle, similar to those hung around the necks of oxen. Our sentries gave the alarm, and again although the Zouaves replied "Friends" to our challenge, we received them with a discharge of musketry which compelled them to retire. We are at present among the heights of the Vallacia, above the Lake of Bolsena.

Yesterday some insurgents, surprised by a column of Pontificals, retired upon Italian territory at Casino Ravizza. The Zouaves, violating the frontiers, surrounded and took them prisoners. There was a detachment of Italian troops at a short distance from Casino Ravizza, who failed to prevent the passage of the Papal troops. The Zouaves have just reappeared, having found us ready to receive them, they fell back, taking the ordinary road to Bolsena.

BAGNAREA—8 P. M.—Our column reached this at 7 in the evening. The Pontificals, whom we attacked, fled, leaving twenty-one prisoners in our hands. Our loss is three men and two wounded. Bagnarea is free.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Revision of the Convention—Ratazzi and Garibaldi—Inconsistent Action of the Italian Government.

From La Liberte, Oct. 11.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that private information received enables it to affirm that M. Nigra's visit to Florence has not given birth to any negotiation between the Florence and Paris Cabinets concerning the revision of the September Convention.

To what end, then, the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Minister Ratazzi?

The day of intrigue is passed; the hour of sincerity is at hand; skill is a meaningless word if it signify not firmness.

The arrest of Garibaldi by the Italian Government, which is indebted to the General for possession of the two Sicilies, can only be understood, and justification found therefor, if King Victor Emanuel and the Italian nation have abandoned the idea of securing Rome; if they have not set aside their intention, the arrest is a new deed of infamy by a former offender and an impostor.

How can we admit or believe that the Italian Government and nation, that King Victor Emanuel and his Prime Minister Ratazzi, have renounced their plans upon Rome when we have before us the subjoined letter?

TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

Italians:—At the time when Europe renders homage to the nation, and recognizes its rights, it pains me much to see youths, lacking experience and grossly deceived, who, having forgotten their duty and the gratitude owing to our best allies, are preparing for a civil war, undertaken in the name of Rome—Rome, the city to which all eyes are turned, the object of our united efforts. Faithful to the Constitution I have sworn to protect, I have ever upheld the Italian flag, hallowed by the blood and made glorious by the valor of my people. Whosoever violates the laws, and endangers the safety of his country, by assuming to be the arbitrator of its destinies, does not follow their standard.

Italians, beware of culpable impatience and imprudent agitation.

When the hour for the accomplishment of the great work shall have arrived, the voice of your King will be heard in your midst.

Any appeal but his is intended to invite a revolt and a civil war.

The whole responsibility and the rigor of his laws will fall upon those who do not heed my words. King by the will of the nation, I know my rights and shall succeed in preserving in its integrity the dignity of the crown and that of Parliament, that I may be entitled to call upon Europe for the complete justice due unto Italy.

(Signed) VICTOR EMANUEL.

TURIN, Aug. 3, 1862.

Countersigned:—Rattazzi, Durando, Petitti, Sella, Matteucci, Conforti, Persano, Depretis, Popoli.

Ought we to esteem the man who faces danger, or he who deceives? Should we hold in honor Garibaldi, the personification of sincerity and self-devotedness, or Rattazzi, the embodiment of treachery wearing the mask of moderation?

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—The State Christian Convention for Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, held in the First Presbyterian Church, closed its first day's session late last night, in one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Pittsburg. Able addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chidlow, Burnett, Moody, and Miller, and the power of the Most High rests upon the gathering.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Cable.

Noon Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged. Corn 47s. 9d. All other markets are unaltered.

LONDON, Oct. 24—Noon—No advices by cable have yet been received from New York. Consols, 94; Erie, 45¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; United States 5-20s, 69 5 16.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 24—Noon.—The ship Hudson, Captain Pratt, hence for Norfolk, is ashore in the Thames, but will probably be got off.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The ship Laura, from Shields, for Boston, has put into Hartlepool, dismasted, having been in collision.

The ship Glo, from Quebec, has been spoken at sea, in damaged condition, but no particulars are given.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, October 24—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie Railroad, 45½; United States 5-20s, 69 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—2 P. M.—Cotton firm.

Breadstuffs continue steady. Corn, 48s. 3d. for new mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 9d. for California white, and 14s. for red Western. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 50s.

Provisions.—Beef, 115s. Pork, 71s. Bacon, 45s. 6d. Lard, 53s. 9d. Cheese, 52s.

Produce.—Common Rosin, 9s.; medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Turpentine, 27s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Oct. 24—2 P. M.—Sugar steady at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £40 10s.; Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £11.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The official information received at the Indian Bureau to-day from Kansas, is to the effect that both the Commissioners and the Indians now assembled at Medicine Lodge creek think that the council will result in a lasting peace. The Commissioners will not be able to hold a council at the Upper Platte until the 10th of November.

The Jeff Davis Trial.

There seems to be no doubt that Chief Justice Chase has written a letter to Judge Underwood, saying that he will be present in Richmond at the opening of the United States Court in November. As the bail bond of Jefferson Davis requires his appearance on the fourth Monday of next month, Chief Justice Chase has requested Judge Underwood to inform Jeff Davis' council that he (Chief Justice Chase) will be ready to proceed with the trial as soon as the Court opens, if they desire it.

He says he will then hear and attend to anything bearing upon the case, but that he will not remain in Richmond after the meeting of the United States Supreme Court in December. A gentleman who has just returned from Loudoun, Virginia, says the letter was yesterday handed by Judge Underwood to J. Randolph Tucker, one of Davis' counsel. The latter took a copy, but can give no reply until after consultation with his associates.

Return of Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.—The election today in Norfolk passed off quietly, all the bars and saloons being closed by order of Colonel Cooley, President of the Board of Registration, accounting for the quiet of the city, which was a cause of congratulation to the order-loving citizens. At sunset it was found that a large number of those who were registered had not yet voted, among their number some five hundred conservatives, and an order from General Schofield was obtained to keep the polls open until sunset to-morrow, in order that all may have an opportunity of voting. The vote of the city as it now stands is—whites, 1384, colored, 1692, showing a radical majority of 308. Nothing definite as to who are elected is yet known, but it is pretty generally conceded that Colonel Gilbert C. Walker, conservative, is one of them, and it lays between Dr. Wing, conservative, and Mr. Bowden, radical, as to who shall be the other man. [A later telegraphic despatch shows that both the radical candidates were elected.]

In the vicinity of Mill Creek and Hampton there seems to have been but one candidate, Colonel White, an ex-officer of the colored troops, who, of course, was unanimously elected. A colored man was going to run against him, but for some reason his name was withdrawn.

The yacht Dauntless, with James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and a party of friends, is still in the Roads. They go to Hogg Island on a gunning excursion.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—Furman, Safford & Co.'s oil refinery was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $20,000, with no insurance. A terrific explosion of benzine preceded the conflagration, startling the whole city. The dry-house of Graham, Halkox & Co. was partially destroyed, but their loss is small. Later in the evening the buildings Nos. 24 and 26 Main street were burned. The loss on these was $3000, partly insured. The shops of the Columbus Railroad Company also took fire, but the timely arrival of the engines prevented any disaster. The Company's loss is about $1000.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—Joseph Logan's steam barrel factory, in Allegheny city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $15,000; no insurance.

A young man named James G. Thomas committed suicide yesterday morning, in Allegheny city, by taking arsenic, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Reading, 97¾; Canton Company, 93½; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Central, 103¾; do. Southern, 78½; New York Central, 110⅞; Illinois Central, 132; Cumberland preferred, 29; Virginia 6s, 46; Missouri 6s, 107; Hudson River, 125; United States Five-Twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. 1864, 109⅜; do. 1865, 109¼; Ten-forties, 100¾; Seven-thirties, 104⅝; Sterling Exchange, 109¼. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 142⅝.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull, at 19c. Flour dull, and 10@15c. lower; 6,000 bbls. sold; State, $8 15@10 50; Ohio, $9 75@18 75; Western, $8 10@12 75; Southern $9 75@14 57; California, $11 75@18 50. Wheat quiet; 4,000 bushels sold; spring $2 18@2 25. Corn firm, and declined 2@3c.; 30,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 01@1 03; sales dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull, new mess, $23 00@23 40. Lard dull at 13½@14½c. Whisky quiet.

The Republican National Nominating Convention.

The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city. The following were present:—Governor Ward, of New Jersey, chairman; Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania; John B. Clark, of New Hampshire; Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut; Hon. W. H. Hoffman, of Maryland. After the transaction of some private business, a full meeting of the National Union Republican Committee was called to meet in the city of Washington on Wednesday, the 11th of December, to decide upon the time and place of holding the National Union Republican Convention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

The Call for a Convention Carried—Many Negroes Elected—The Radicals Have a Majority—The Polls to be Opened in Richmond To-Day—Negroes Brought from the Country to Vote the Hunnicutt Ticket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23—9·15 P. M.—The following intelligence was received from Richmond, Va., at 1 o'clock this afternoon:—

The polls are crowded again to-day. The white majority at half-past 12 was greater than at the close of the polls last night. In Jefferson Ward it was 51, in Madison Ward 298, in Monroe Ward 238, in the Fifth Ward 86; in the Fourth Ward the radical majority was 71. Total white majority 607, a gain of 171 votes on the majority at the close of the polls last night.

Many more negroes are voting the conservative ticket to-day than yesterday. In the First Ward a white radical, named Parsons, was detected taking conservative tickets from colored voters and substituting radical tickets of the same color and style of type. The police removed him from the position he had been occupying on the stair leading to the polls, and a man was stationed to watch him. He was afterwards arrested and lodged in the Libby. In this ward a colored man who was found to have voted the conservative ticket was followed two squares by a mob of negroes and attacked. Before harm could be done him a detachment of cavalry came up and dispersed the mob.

Everything is proceeding quietly in the other wards up to this time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—11·20 P. M.—At the close of the polls to-night, in Richmond, the vote stood 4697 white and 4252 colored—white majority, 445. In one ward the polls at which white votes were received were closed at six o'clock, and the polls for colored voters kept open until half past seven. During this time one hundred negro votes were polled.

The polls in three of the largest wards of the city will be reopened in the morning by order of General Schofield.

The white vote is nearly exhausted. A negro will be found for every name on the registration list. They have been brought in from the country to-day, and more will be to-morrow. The result will be the success of the Hunnicutt radical ticket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—10·40 P. M.—Information received here at half-past 10 o'clock to-night from Richmond states that returns from the counties indicate the election of a majority of radicals to the Convention. Many colored men have been returned. The Convention will be voted for by a decided majority. Botts is beaten in Culpeper. Stearns, a Republican and man of wealth and influence, is beaten by an ignorant radical.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Text of the September Convention.

Paris (Oct. 8) Cor. of the London Daily News.

Now that so much is turning upon the engagements entered into and the construction put upon the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, I may as well lay before your readers the text of that important document, which is very short:—

Article 1. Italy binds herself not to attack the actual territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force, every attack coming from the interior against the said territory.

Article 2. France will withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States by degrees, and in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall nevertheless be complete within the period of two years.

Article 3. The Italian Government will make no complaint against the organization of a Papal army, composed even of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Holy Father, and tranquility both in the interior and on the frontier of the States—provided that this force shall not become a means of attack against the Italian Government.

Article 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to charge herself with a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

Article 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the course of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. June 7·30s sold at 104¾, no change; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for '65 5-20s; and 106¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unsettled, the new issue sold at 101¼@101¾, a slight decline; and old do., 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51, a decline of ¼; Norristown at 64½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 50¾, a decline of ¼; and Reading at 48·56, a slight advance; 124¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 25½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Valley sold at 37¾, no change. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; 85 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143¼; 11 A. M., 143¼; 12 M., 142¾; 1 P. M., 142½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in good supply on call, at 7 per cent., and exceptional loans are made at less. Commercial bills are hard to sell. Best pass at 8@10, and second-rate are saleable only at ruinous rates.

"Exchange is quoted nominally, London, sixty days, 108¾@109; do. sight, 109¼@109½; Paris, long, 5·20@5.18¾; do. short, 5·17½@5·16¼; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·20; Swiss, 5·21¼@5·20; Hamburg, 35¾@35½; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40⅝@40¾; Bremen, 78¾@78½; Berlin, 71¾@71½."

—W. P. Wright says, reviewing the cotton crop:—"During the past week we have had magnificent weather, and it has extended generally over the entire country. It has been highly beneficial to the cotton plant, and great progress has been made in gathering as well as hurrying the unripe bolls toward maturity. We have not seen in the correspondence from the South, or in the accounts by telegraph, a single well-grounded complaint. The favorable prospect for a good crop prevents many parties from entering the market, and keeps prices below the parity of Liverpool."

—The Chicago *Republican*, reviewing the week ending October 19, says:—

"The greater part of the week just closing the market for money has been characterized with more than usual closeness. The demand throughout has been steady and large, not only on local account, but there has been a constant call for money from interior points. The demands most urgent have been met by the banks, and parties in good standing have been accommodated with capital to the extent to which they have been entitled, and but few accounts have been overdrawn. The marked decline in prices of produce which has taken place during the week has caused uneasiness in some quarters, and as some of the banks are carrying a large amount of produce paper, the general disposition manifested has been to shorten the line of discounts, and to confine loans to parties who are engaged in strictly legitimate business operations. It has been particularly a tight week for speculators, and losses have been sustained by parties who dealt largely in grain at the high prices of a week ago, but they have been so widely distributed that no serious embarrassments have resulted from the decline. As margins narrowed down, the banks promptly called for additional securities, which, in nearly all cases, met with early attention, though a good deal of "shinning around" was required at times. The general trade of the city has been good, the weather has been pleasant and favorable for outdoor business, building enterprises have progressed rapidly and on an extensive scale, and in the dry goods, hardware, boot and shoe, and grocery trades our merchants report their transactions large and entirely satisfactory. The demand for money to-day was good, and in the line of loans and discounts the leading banks did a large business. Money is fully as close as on Friday, and it requires business paper to be 'gilt-edged' to pass. The rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent. per annum."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101¼	32 sh Leh N stk	37¾
$2000 All Co'y Co 5s	75	50 sh Leh V R	50¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, '85	96½	24 do	50¾
1 sh Far & M Bk	142½	6 sh Norrist'n R	64½
129 sh Penna R	51	200 sh Reading	48·56
31 do	51	300 sh St Nich Coal	31
50 do	51	500 sh Ocean	6

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; old 5-20s, 112@112½; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 106¼@106½; do., 1867, 106¾@107; 10-40s, 100@100½; 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾. Gold, 143@143¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109@109¼; do. July, 1865, 106¼@106½; do. July, 1867, 106¾@106½; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¾@104½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¾; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¾; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 142¼@143¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109@109¾; do., 1865, new, 106¼@106¾; do., 1867, new, 106¾@107; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115½. Gold, 142¼@142¾. Silver, 136½@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.—The Flour Market continues in the same lethargic condition noted yesterday, and prices are weak. For this season of the year the receipts are remarkably small; but notwithstanding this paucity of supplies, the home consumers only purchase from hand to mouth. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8 50@9·50 for extras; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75 to $9·25. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $7·12½.

The Wheat Market is exceedingly dull, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of red at $2·40@2·55, and 500 bushels California at $3·05, 400 bushels choice Pennsylvania red sold at $1·75. Corn is quiet and lower. Sales of 6000 bushels at 91·93 for yellow, and $1·42 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@78c. 1000 bushels Western Barley were disposed of at $1·45, and 1000 bushels New York do. at $1·44.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·50 to $2·70. We quote Flaxseed at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....47 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Crusader, Freeman, New York, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Georgetown, do.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Washington, Hartford Coal Co.
Schr Joseph W. Wilson, Somers, Boston, Reppilier & Bro.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, Rammell & Hunter.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Newport, do.
Schr W. B. McShane, Christy, Washington, Dover, Bulkley & Co.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Washington, do.
Schr L. Frazier, Steelman, Boston, R. Jones.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. B. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLoughlin, Boston, do.
Schr Kansas, Hudson, Fredericksburg, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Buoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, from Porto Cabello 8th inst., with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.
Left brig Hermes, from New York, discharging at Laguayra.
Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Sch

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Nominations—Movements of the Politicians and the People.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Public meetings endorsing General Grant for the Presidency were held in half a dozen different wards in Philadelphia the other evening. They were all of a very enthusiastic character, indicating the powerful hold which the name of General Grant has taken upon the popular mind. At the Twenty-fourth Ward meeting Hon. W. D. Kelley made a lengthy speech in support of this nomination. He advocated General Grant, not on account of his availability (we had had enough of that), nor on account of his glorious military services, but because of his fidelity to the Congressional plan of Southern reconstruction, and of his perfect accord with Schofield, Sickles, Pope, and Sheridan, and "the great War Minister whose courage and integrity Andrew Johnson could no longer abide." "Yes," said Mr. Kelley, "Stanton knows and confides in Grant, in the same unstinted measure accorded to the honored District Commanders. Let us, then, inscribe the illustrious name of U. S. Grant upon our standard, and emblazon around it, in broad letters of gold, our precious principles, not doubting that when the National Convention assembles it will approve and confirm our action by acclamation."

Such are the beginnings, on the part of the independent masses of the great Union party of the war, in favor of General Grant. They remind us of the similar movements of the people which brought into the foreground, each in his turn, General Jackson, General Harrison, and General Taylor, in spite of all the opposition movements, calculations, and schemes of the politicians and party managers concerned. It is the same everywhere else as in Philadelphia when the name of Grant is mentioned at a gathering of the Republican rank and file. It revives the old popular enthusiasm which carried "Old Hickory" "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and "Old Rough and Ready" into the White House. United States Grant is the people's ticket for 1868.

Meantime, the politicians, this man and that man, on both sides, are trotting out their favorite horses for the grand four-mile sweepstakes for the succession. On the Democratic side, in view of possible contingencies, General McClellan, it is said, has been sent for and will soon return from Europe. In New York, however, Horatio Seymour is looming up again above the horizon, while in Ohio and Kentucky George H. Pendleton is proclaimed the coming man. A Cincinnati paper says that "with him as our candidate, standing on the platform of the Constitution, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all (a bold bid), special privileges to none, the same currency for the bondholder that the people are compelled to receive," etc., "we shall sweep Ohio with fifty thousand majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852," against General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico. A Connecticut paper nominates Governor English, but this is probably as far as he will go.

On the Republican side (in addition to the prevailing movements for General Grant) they have an earnest Chase organ in Philadelphia, which is of the opinion that the Grant meetings in that city have "more influence abroad than at home;" that in this Grant movement "principles have been kept in the background," and that it will not do to make a Quaker meeting of the coming campaign. An Indiana paper runs up the name of Schuyler Colfax for President; a New Hampshire paper runs up the name of Sheridan; a paper of the interior of Pennsylvania has hoisted the ticket of Grant and ex-Governor Curtin; another paper of the same State proposes Grant and Stanton; and lastly a Massachusetts rural paper (doubtless an old line Whig) thinks that Charles Francis Adams, our present Minister at London, is the ablest and best man for President that the United Sates can produce, but that he has been so misrepresented that he has hardly a better chance than Charles Sumner. It is the same Adams who run on the Buffalo free soil Van Buren ticket of 1848.

All these newspaper side nominations, however, amount to nothing. The fight in the Republican convention will be between Grant and Chase for President, while for the Vice-President the field of choice will be sufficiently widened to embrace almost any one of the secondary characters named anywhere for the first office. As Grant and Chase are both Western men, however, if either is nominated for President, the associate candidate for Vice-President will doubless be taken from the East. In this view, Stanton, Curtin and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Fenton and Morgan of New York, and Fessenden of Maine, may be named among the probabilities for Vice-President. If the Republicans carry New York this fall, we dare say they will get the Vice-President, but with the signal defeat of Mr. Chase on the negro suffrage test in Ohio they have a heavy load to carry, and we guess it will break them down.

The Democratic chances for the nomination against Grant or Chase lie, we think, and in the order named, between Horatio Seymour of New York, Pendleton of Ohio, and General McClellan. As to General Sherman, he has too many peculiar crotchets of his own to serve the political purposes of either party, and so he may be counted out. He was nominated by a little conventicle of lobbymen at Washington not long ago in this shape:—For President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; for Vice-President, Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, of Missouri; but we are inclined to think that in this movement this aforesaid conventicle had other fish to fry, and have, perhaps, fried them. President Johnson will be a looker-on in this coming national contest, and the whole shaping, character, and issues of the battle will depend upon the Republican nomination. If Grant, the thing is settled and the coast is clear; if Chase, wise men will take in sail and look out for squalls. To say nothing of the negro question, on his financial system alone Mr. Chase, as the Republican candidate, will be apt to throw the country into inextricable confusion.

My Postmaster Praises My Policy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The letter of Postmaster-General Randall to a friend in Wisconsin will bear comparison for truth and veracity with the official despatches of the Rebel General Beauregard, or of one or two of our own always brave but not always trustworthy commanders. Mr. Randall affirms that the Republican party has repudiated every principle on which the Government carried on the war; that Mr. Johnson has pursued the policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, and then approved by the party, and has endeavored to restore the Union on just terms; that had his policy been carried out, "Representatives loyal all through the war" would now fill the vacant seats in the House; that "it is time the work of the dominant party outside the Constitution was stopped," and that no Republican should vote for any man who favors the impeachment of the President. We reverse the order of his statements, so as to answer them in the order of occurrence of the events on which they bear. Moreover, we allow Mr. Randall to entertain as many erroneous judgments as he pleases, provided he does not misstate the facts.

The statement that the Republican party has abandoned every or any principle on which the Government carried on the war, is very good "Johnsonese." It has formed the burden of all Mr. Johnson's speeches, drunk or sober, and belongs to the class of statements which Mr. Johnson has the capacity to believe, but which Mr. Randall could never have seen any sense in without the aid of the extraordinary light shed upon the subject by his position as Postmaster-General. This fiction has just enough foundation in fact to make a passable lie.

"For a lie that is all a lie we may meet and conquer outright;
But a lie that is half a truth is a harder matter to fight."

It is true that on the day after McDowell's disgraceful defeat at Bull Run, Andrew Johnson, then a Democratic Senator from Tennessee, who had debated seriously whether to go with the Rebels or the Union cause, and who has since told us that he might have "gratified his highest ambition" by becoming a Rebel, introduced a resolution into the Senate, which was passed three days after, on July 25, 1861, presenting a sort of conservative or pro-slavery platform for the benefit of the weak-kneed War Democrats of whom Mr. Johnson was chief. The resolution declared that

"In this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

I. In accordance with this resolution the war was conducted until January 1, 1863. McClellan, Fitz John Porter, and Buell, with some incidental aid from Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Albert S. Johnston, were engaged in burying our armies, and causing them to retreat vigorously from the presence of the enemy. Many gloomy defeats were suffered, and, except Fort Donelson, Roanoke, and the capture of New Orleans, no decisive victories had been gained. Copperheads and Rebels were in high feather, and Unionists and radicals were enraged and disgusted. The above resolution, intended as an olive branch to the Rebels, and a soothing syrup to the Copperheads, had failed to conciliate either. Then, in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the loyal North, the policy of our Government was reversed. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued, pledging the Government to overturn the very "institution" which the above resolution promised to protect. Andrew Johnson, its author, went into Tennessee as Military Governor, and aided in overthrowing its Rebel State government, and in organizing a new one, in the teeth of his own resolution promising not to interfere with State institutions. Of course, every honest man would see in this change of policy a repeal of the above resolution. No such resolution was ever passed after the emancipation policy was adopted. That act rendered the preservation of Rebel State institutions impossible, and the resolution quoted was thenceforth null. If the above resolution were still in force, then Mr. Johnson's career in Tennessee would constitute its most signal violation; for there, without a law of Congress to justify him, he abolished both slavery and the State government. It is false that after January 1, 1861, the war was carried on upon any principle of non-interference with State institutions. And hence Mr. Randall's statement that, in reconstructing the Southern State governments, Congress has abandoned any principle on which the war was conducted after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, or Tennessee and Louisiana were reconstructed, is false, as Mr. Randall well knows. But even had it been true that Mr. Johnson's pro-slavery resolution remained in force to the end of the war, President Johnson himself so conspicuously broke it in pieces by his own ten proclamations declaring the Southern State governments destroyed, and providing for their reconstruction, and requiring them adopt ordinances abolishing slavery, that there was not enough left of his resolution for Congress to violate if it would. The President himself had trampled in the dust every part and feature of it. He had not only decreed the destruction of State governments and slavery, but had himself decreed who should vote in the proposed new governments.

II. Mr. Randall asserts that Mr. Johnson has pursued the reconstruction policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln. Here again the truth is a mere cover for the untruth. It is true that the mere form of Johnson's reconstruction proclamations for the nine States did not materially differ from the mode of Mr. Lincoln for Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Both based the suffrage on that portion of the white vote which was willing to promise to be loyal thereafter, without regard to what they had been theretofore. But owing to the close of the war intervening, the effect of the two experiments was vastly different. In Mr. Lincoln's State Governments, none but loyal men took part. The Rebels scorned and stood aloof from them. But into Mr. Johnson's the Rebels rushed, crawled, and spawned, like the frogs and lizards of Egypt into the palaces of Pharaoh. They were Rebel to the core. That Mr. Lincoln had not designed to pursue the same mode of reconstruction after the Rebels should surrender, as was adequate before, we may infer from the flexibility which at all times marked his policies, and from his express declarations. During the last year of the war President Lincoln's convictions were maturing, and had taken firm form, that the colored race must be allowed to vote. This truth inspired his note to Governor Hahn, and was clearly stated as an element of reconstruction in his letter to General Wadsworth. He therein promised not to allow Rebels to return to power, or loyal black men to be deprived of the suffrage. But above all, in his last speech at Richmond, he stated that the questions of reconstruction and suffrage were for Congress, not the Executive, to decide. These facts show that Mr. Lincoln's policy would have been:—1. So to reorganize the Rebel States as to secure their power to loyal men. 2. To leave the mode of reconstruction and the right of suffrage wholly to Congress. 3. To use his influence in behalf of the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored race as part of the work of reconstruction. In all these respects Mr. Johnson has reversed Mr. Lincoln's policy in the aim pursued, though he followed it in the mere red tape. He placed the power of every State he reconstructed in Rebel hands. He opposed all legislation thereon by Congress, and he specially fought against the extension of suffrage to the colored race. Hence it is a bald untruth in Mr. Randall to state that the two policies are alike in the objects sought.

III. It is a well-known fact that under Mr. Johnson's policy not a single "representative, loyal all through the war, was ever elected to Congress." In affirming that had his policy been let alone such representatives would have been elected, Mr. Randall is predicting against the facts after they have happened. Mr. Johnson's policy was let alone until every Southern State had had opportunity to elect representatives, and not one loyal one was elected. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President of the Confederacy, was the one most nearly loyal out of the whole litter.

IV. If the reconstruction laws passed by Congress were "outside the Constitution," as Mr. Randall affirms, we would be glad to learn where "inside the Constitution" the President's reconstruction proclamations can be found. Congress is clothed by the Constitution with power to "make all laws needful for carrying into effect" any of the powers of the Government. If the Government, in any of its branches, military or civil, executive, legislative, or judicial, had any power to reconstruct the Southern States, Congress was invested by the Constitution with power, as the law-making body, to declare how it should be done. If the Government had no such power, what becomes of the President's proclamations of reconstruction? The signal error committed by the President was in having too much ambition to allow Congress or even his Cabinet to divide the responsibility and share the glory of reconstruction, and yet too little ability to devise a plan of reconstruction which was either statesmanlike, safe, or possible. The error committed by Mr. Randall in defending his master lies in forgetting that the people to whom he addresses his statements do not hold the office which to him is a sufficient compensation for making them. Heene they cannot be expected to see their force.

Republican Statesmanship—A Hint to Party Orators.

From the N. Y. Times.

Were we to estimate the facts of the situation on data culled from the campaign oratory of the day, we should perhaps conclude that the problem of reconstruction still awaits solution at the hands of Congress. On no other conjecture should we be able to comprehend the earnestness and persistency with which Republican speakers, of all shades of opinion, discuss the policy pursued towards the South. Every man who rises to enlighten assembled citizens seems to consider it his duty to begin at the beginning of the war, to fight its battles over again, to determine according to his particular views the standing of the Southern States, to expound and vindicate every point of Congressional action, and to denounce with microscopic minuteness the successive sins and follies of President Johnson. Each speaker appears to hold himself bound to cover the whole ground of the war and its political results. The Presbyterian preachers of a bygone generation were expected to incorporate the entire body of divinity in every Sabbath-day's discourse; and a somewhat analogous standard of orthodoxy regulates the platform efforts of those who are relied upon to do the talking of the autumn contests. With very few exceptions, they proceed on the assumption that as the suppression of the Rebellion constitutes the achieved glory of the party they plead for, so the reconstruction of the offending States forms the beginning and the end of its unfinished statesmanship.

Now, we have no inclination to doubt the magnitude of the task which has devolved upon the party in power, or to impugn the judgment which treats it as the greatest of all issues at present before the country. That the restoration or reconstruction of the Union, with the least possible delay, is the question which in importance transcends all others, none ventures to deny. And that its adjustment is controlled by the Republican party, and will be consummated by them in one way or another, is, we believe, a matter of sincere rejoicing. Nor is it surprising that the orators of the party find it expedient to state the case of Congress again and again, and to direct attention to the principles on which it has acted and the terms it has prescribed.

The error committed consists in the adoption of the idea that a necessity exists for making the war and its consequences the sole topic of discussion. Little or nothing else enters into the speeches of the most distinguished orators. They travel over the same ground, however often they speak, and do their utmost to produce the impression that Republicans have no policy outside of the subject of reconstruction. Analyze the majority of their efforts, and they will be found to resolve themselves into a well-worn version of facts known to everybody, spiced with vituperation more or less violent. Of new and useful information there is scarcely a particle. Of calm, instructive reasoning there is much less than there ought to be. For the most part, the orations are made up of appeals that are heard for the thousandth time, mingled with threats and denunciations of which all but slavish partisans are ashamed. Novelty in the form of statement, if not in the statements themselves, might possess interest; but when the whole thing is stale, people grow wearied, and turn away indifferent if not disgusted.

Moreover, it is a blunder to assume that the principles or details of reconstruction are any longer open to discussion in the sense that attaches to an unsettled question. It is not a question on which action remains to be taken by Congress or its constituents. The policy has been determined. Congress has decided the status of the South, and has affirmed its absolute authority over Southern affairs. The time, manner, and conditions of reconstruction have been arranged according to its own conceptions of duty and interest. It is to all intents and purposes master of the position. The President can neither curtail its power nor prevent the final success of its plans. What more is needed, except that Congress shall demonstrate its capacity to complete the work it has begun?

What Congress has already done of course constitutes a proper subject of party debate. The Republicans are responsible for it, and may well desire to have it ratified anew by the country. But, after all, the test by which the reconstruction policy will really be judged must be furnished by Congress itself. All depends upon failure or success. The country calls for the immediate restoration of the South to the Union, and if the measures now being applied produce this result, they will be held justifiable and right. On the other hand, no amount of vituperation or partisan violence will palliate or hide their failure to bring about the end they are designed to accomplish. The statesmanship of the party in regard to reconstruction therefore remains to be tried by another standard than that to which campaign orators usually appeal. All is contingent upon its proved ability to harmonize the sections, and restore industrial activity and permanent peace to both.

From this point of view, what becomes of the rant and passion which entered so largely into the Republican conduct of the Ohio campaign? What value attaches to the threats of Mr. Speaker Colfax on the subject of impeachment, or the rancorous personalities which formed the staple of Senator Wade's harangues? With reconstruction proper these have nothing to do. They neither vindicate the action of Congress nor inspire confidence in the judgment of some of its most prominent members. In the same way, and for similar reasons, the wild talk of campaign speakers touching confiscation and other penalties at the South, and Congressional interference with State authority in the matter of suffrage at the North, cannot operate otherwise than detrimentally to the Republican cause. It is evidence of a disposition to make all things subordinate to partisanship—to ignore all questions, save those which may be made tributary to agitation and strife. As to the quarrel of Congress with the President, that is a matter to be settled by Congress in the exercise of a well-balanced judgment. Platform eloquence or abuse cannot help either way. Events will develop the issues on which Congress must act, and its moral strength is impaired when campaign speakers undertake to fix beforehand its proceedings, and to govern its verdict by the shouts of a crowd.

At the risk of bringing upon ourselves much displeasure, then, we venture to suggest to Republican managers and speakers the propriety and expediency of introducing into current discussions other topics than those which relate directly to the war. These are well enough in their place. But there are a multitude of other questions which those who would influence the public mind and break down the apathy which worked so disastrously in Ohio and Pennsylvania, should present prominently to the country. The people, just now, care more about taxation than about threats of impeachment. They are more interested in Congressional efforts at retrenchment than in Mr. Sumner's meddlesome theories as to republican government in States. They watch more eagerly for the stoppage of the leaks and frauds which drain the national Treasury than for further legislation in behalf of special interests. They are more anxious to know whether the inflationists shall dominate over enterprise and industry, than whether proscriptive legislation shall be attempted by the extremists who aspire to rule the party. These are some of the many practical questions which engage the thoughts of intelligent people, and must enter into the statesmanship of the Republican party if it would maintain its hold upon the country.

The Treaty of September.

From the Washington Chronicle.

To understand the relative position of the French Emperor, the Italian King, and the Pope of Rome, a few and very plain facts have to be borne in mind. Gregory XVI died in June, 1846, and in the same month Cardinal M. Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, was elected to the Papacy, taking the name of Pius the Ninth. He had been cardinal only six years before his election to the tiara, and was only fifty-four years old when he became Pope. His personal character stood very high, and much was expected from his amiable disposition and known liberality. He began his reign as a reformer, striking strong blows at the numerous and flagrant abuses which had crept into the temporal Government of Rome and States of the Church under Leo XII and Gregory XVI, his immediate predecessors. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the Romans—the joy of the Italians. Not many months elapsed before the French Revolution of 1848 quickened the hopes and raised the spirits of the friends of liberty throughout Europe, and there arose a general demand not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. The Pope, who was surrounded by the intolerant higher clergy, hesitated to go as far as the popular cry urged, paused before he could make changes more sweeping than those which he had initiated, and his popularity at once began to decline. On one side was a loud clamor for organic changes; on the other, an increasing doubt of their propriety and policy. As if to widen the breach between the Papal Government and the people, the Pope took for his chief minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. In November, 1848, Rossi was assassinated, in midday, and in the public streets of Rome; and this catastrophe so alarmed Pope Pius that a few days after, disguising himself in the costume of a liveried footman, he escaped from Rome and arrived at Gaeta, the nearest town in the adjacent Neapolitan territory, establishing his court there, the members of the diplomatic body having followed him.

From Gaeta he sent a manifesto to Rome declaring all the acts of the Government during his absence to be null and void. The Roman Chambers treated this ordinance with contempt, established a republic, and placed Mazzini, Garibaldi, Armellini, Saffi, and Roezzana at its head. This was in February, 1849, but the republic was short-lived. Louis Napoleon, who had not long before been elected President of the French Republic, contrived to make the National Assembly sanction an expedition to Italy, nominally in favor of order, but actually to restore the Pope to Rome. General Oudinot, with a French army, landed at Civita Vecchia (the port of Rome) towards the end of April, 1849, was repulsed before the Eternal City, temporized, resumed hostilities, received the capitulation of Rome on June 30, and remained in occupation. The Pope continued nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, but his safety being secured by the protection of the French troops, returned to Rome in April, 1850, and has remained there ever since; his temporal Government until very lately having been maintained by the aid of French troops, and its head being the notorious Cardinal Antonelli, who is to Rome what Prince Metternich was to Austria for very many years.

The Pope's subjects have generally shown a strong desire to be relieved from obedience to his temporal sway, and nothing but being overawed by the French garrison has kept them from revolt, particularly in Rome. During the war of 1859, the Romagna detached itself from the Papal territory, and the Marches and Umbria followed in 1860, and also form part of the kingdom of Italy. The result is that whereas the Papal territory consisted, in 1859, of over 17,000 square miles and over 3,000,000 inhabitants, it is now reduced to an area of under 5000 square miles and less than 700,000 inhabitants. The desire of Italy is that Rome, with which are linked so many and such inspiring memories of former glory and greatness, should once again be its capital.

Motives of policy, mingled with a natural desire to get rid of the vast expense of maintaining a French army in Rome, induced the Emperor Napoleon to make a treaty with the King of Italy, signed September 15, 1864, whereby it was agreed that the French garrison should be withdrawn from Rome before the close of the year 1866, on certain conditions. In November, 1865, this withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was begun, and at the close of 1866 not a French soldier remained upon Italian soil. The Papal army now consists of 8000 infantry (including 2700 *gendarmes*), 550 cavalry, and 1038 artillery, engineers, and staff; total of all arms, 9588. This is a force evidently insufficient to resist Italy or any other power.

The treaty of September, as it is called, consists of only four articles, to the following effect:—

1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

2. The French troops to be soon withdrawn, at latest within three years.

3. The Italian Government to make no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers (it now includes 750 French and Belgian, 650 Swiss, and 600 Irish), sufficient for protection and defense, provided that this force did not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

4. Italy to assume a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

The important portion of this treaty evidently is its first article. When it was executed, Ratazzi, who has all along acted rather as Napoleon's agent and tool than as Victor Emanuel's true councillor, was Prime Minister of Italy, even as he is now. He is the determined enemy of Garibaldi; therefore, when he learned (what Victor Emanuel probably knew and approved a long time before) that an Italian march upon Rome was about to be made, he played into Napoleon's hand by arresting Garibaldi. The doubt is whether Napoleon really is willing to run some risk in order to maintain the Pope as a temporal prince or whether he will allow the Italians to annex Rome and the remaining States of the Church. He can either throw a French army into the Papal territory without acting in concert with Victor Emanuel, or he can call upon Victor Emanuel to act up to the first article of the treaty of September, 1864, and prevent by force of arms every hostile movement in the direction of Rome. All the time, too, it is believed that Victor Emanuel is as desirous as Garibaldi himself to have Rome and the remaining States of the Church annexed to Italy. There is a whisper that should Victor Emanuel resolve *not* to act up to the treaty of September, he will be backed up by Count Bismark with the military force and moral power of Protestant Prussia.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Swiftsure Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13mth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16f

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28f

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 20 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $60.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware. See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 53 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2-3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 2d2p M. C. S.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

NO 111-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyleys, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 101 CHESNUT Street. CHESNUT Street.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD Street,

9 27 1fr Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12 45 P. M.

10 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

THE KING OF THE CRADLE.

Draw back the cradle curtains, Kate,
Whilst watch and ward you're keeping,
Let's see the monarch lie in state,
And view him whilst he's sleeping.
He smiles and clasps his tiny hands,
As sunbeams in come streaming,
A world of baby fairy-land
He visits whilst he's dreaming.

Monarch of pearly powder-puff
Asleep in nest so cosy,
Shielded from breath of breezes rough
By curtains warm and rosy;
He slumbers soundly in his cell,
As weak as one decrepid,
Though King of Coral, Lord of Bell,
And Knight of Bath that's tepid.

Ah, lucky tyrant! Happy lot!
Fair watchers without number,
To sweetly sing beside his cot,
And hush him off to slumber;
White hands in wait to smooth so neat
His pillow when it's rumpled,
On couch of rose-leaves, fresh and sweet,
Not one of which is crumpled!

Will yonder dainty, dimpled hand—
Size, nothing and a quarter—
E'er clasp a sabre, lead a band
To glory and to slaughter?
And, may I ask, will those blue eyes—
In baby patois "peepers"—
E'er in the House of Commons rise,
And strive to catch the Speaker's?

Will that fair brow o'er Hansard frown,
Confused by lore statistic?
Or will those lips e'er stir the town
From pulpit ritualistic?
Impossible; and yet mayhap—
Though strange, quite true it may be—
Perhaps Nero once fed on pap,
And Beales was once a baby.

Though rosy, dimpled, plump, and round,
Though fragile, soft, and tender,
Sometimes, alas! it may be found
The thread of life is slender!
A little shoe, a bitten glove—
Affection never wanting—
The shattered idol of our love
Is all that is remaining.

Then does one chance, in fancy, hear
Small feet in childish patter,
Tread soft as they a grave draw near,
And voices hush their chatter;
'Tis small and new, they pause in fear,
Beneath the grey church tower,
To consecrate it by a tear,
And deck it with a flower.

Then take your babe, Kate, kiss him so,
Fast to your bosom press him!
Of mother's love what does he know?
Though closely you caress him.
Ah! what a man will be that boy,
What mind and education!
If he fulfils the hope and joy
Of mother's aspiration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE CONSTITUTION ENGINE COMPANY, No. 7, of Brooklyn, arrived in this city last evening, and were received by a large delegation of the firemen of this city. They came in at Market street ferry, and were conducted by a committee of the Warren Hose Company to Arch street, where the line of escort was already formed, and, after being placed in position, the procession moved in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.
A delegation of the Harmony Fire Company.
Warren Hose Company, with carriage. A car followed, bearing a transparency inscribed "Welcome Constitution."
Committee of Reception.
Chief Lyte and Assistants.
Constitution Engine Company, of Brooklyn, with steamer. There were about one hundred men along the rope.
Reliance Engine Company, with carriage and steamer.
A delegation of the Hope Hose Company.
Fame Hose Company, with carriage and steamer.
A delegation of the Good Will Engine Company.
Delegation of Independence Hose Company.
Good Will Hose Company, with carriage and steamer.
Delegation of Moyamensing Hose Company.
Union Hose Company, with carriage.

The route moved over was along Arch to Sixth, to Chesnut, to Tenth, to Pine, to Twentieth, and to the house of the Warren Hose Company, at Twentieth and Filbert streets, where the apparatus was housed. Subsequently the visitors were taken to an upper story, where a splendid banquet had been prepared, and to which the company present did full justice.

During their stay the Constitution will be the guests of the Warren Hose Company, who have made every preparation to render the visit an agreeable and pleasant one.

To-day they will visit Independence Hall, the Mint, Fairmount, and other public institutions. This evening they attend the Arch Street Theatre, by the invitation of Mrs. John Drew.

MOYAMENSING.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Prisons paid a visit to Moyamensing Prison, and were shown through it by Mr. Perkins, the Superintendent. Owing to the crowded condition of the institution, it was resolved to memorialize the Legislature for permission to enlarge the prison ground, by taking that portion of the Parade Ground extending as far westward as the line of S. Twelfth street, and using it for prison purposes. The better method of conveying prisoners to and from the prison was also considered, as many of the prison vans, as at present constructed, are defective and objectionable.

It is proposed to subdivide them into two apartments, which will in a great measure tend to remedy them.

The appropriation for the coming year was only partially considered, and will be the subject of a future conference. The amount appropriated for prison purposes for the present year was $145,012, but a less amount will be needed for the coming year. Although Moyamensing is so greatly crowded, the best order and discipline prevail, and the Board of Inspectors give all necessary attention to the health, cleanliness, and comfort of those committed to their care.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Fourth National Bank has lately taken possession of their new banking house, Arch street, below Eighth. The new apartments are immediately in the rear of the property formerly occupied by the bank, and consist of one large hall 42 feet by 77, and 25 feet in height. The walls are panelled, and light introduced principally through a large skylight in the ceiling, the glass being frosted. Heavy mouldings and the general finish of the room, with its walnut counters and desks, frescoed walls, and bronzed iron work, give a hall equal in appearance to any banking establishment in Philadelphia.

The three new stores being erected on Chesnut street, above Twelfth, on the site of the Meschert mansion, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for the tenants by the first of February. Each store is 25 feet front by 230 in depth, four stories in height, and so arranged with skylights that, notwithstanding the great depth, every part of the building will be light. The marble front is of handsome design, and will add greatly to the architectural beauty of Chesnut street.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS FEE BILL.—The fee bill for the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions has been approved by the City Solicitor. The bill shows that the Grand Jury acted upon 284 bills of indictment during the month, and of this number 138 were ignored, leaving 146 to be returned to Court as true. In the trial of the 146 cases only 66 were declared guilty. The fee bill is as follows:—District Attorney's fees, $1258; clerks', $840 30; Sheriff's, $367 75; making a total of $2481 05.

MARKET RENTS.—The Commissioner of Markets, Mr. Pugh, increased the rent of stalls during the present year over $6000 above the estimated amount of last year. The entire receipts reached nearly $50,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was crowded last evening with an *elite* and intelligent audience, to witness Madame Adelaide Ristori's wonderful personation of the hapless "Queen of France," in Paolo Giacometti's new tragic play of *Marie Antoinette*. The fault of the work is its elaborateness and want of true dramatic concordance. It is written in seven acts instead of five, and resembles Schiller's *Wallenstein* (in thirty acts), without the power and classic beauty of that great work. The scenery, imported from Italy, is magnificent and artistic, the "grand hall" in the Tuileries being the best and most faithfully executed, but rather highly wrought in color after the manner of Telbin's "drop scenes." The dresses were appropriate, and those of M'me Ristori the richest we have ever seen. The play was carefully acted, and the *tableaux finales* were rendered with much grace and good taste. The music incidental to the new play was admirably rendered by the orchestra, under Dr. W. A. Cunnington. M'me Ristori performed her enormous *role* with an evenness of pathos, passion, and womanly characteristics that exhibited to the fullest degree her remarkable dramatic genius, and the applause was general throughout. This evening *Marie Antoinette* will be repeated, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. On to-morrow (Friday) night, benefit of M'me Ristori, when she will appear as "Medea" and "Lady Macbeth." Saturday afternoon, *Marie Antoinette*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. B. Roberts will appear in *Louis XI*, for the last time, to-night. This *role* has been splendidly acted by Mr. Roberts, and he has been tendered the most generous applause. To-morrow (Friday) night Mr. Roberts will have a benefit, when he will assume his great *role* of "Sir Edward Mortimer," and the dual *role* of "Del Franchi," in the *Corsican Brothers*. Next Monday evening Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut, will take his first benefit, upon which occasion Mrs. W. Gomersal will appear in the successful operetta of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein*.

AT THE ARCH *Nobody's Daughter* draws large audiences. It will be played this evening, with Miss Kate Reignolds and the whole company in the cast.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear again as the "Queen of Scots" this evening, in Schiller's play of *Mary Stuart*, in which she has made quite a hit.

FOREPAUGH'S Great Combination Circus and Menagerie is now exhibiting to immense crowds every evening and Saturday afternoons, at the "Skating Rink," Fifteenth and Wallace streets.

WE ARE informed that the copy of the Greek Slave and Thorwaldsen's Gallery of Statuary at Copenhagen will be repeated to-night, by request, at the Assembly Buildings. As the Stereopticon will be continued for a short time only, it will repay our readers to visit it. These marvellous representations are so perfect that one feels himself standing in the presence of the originals. An entirely new programme will be offered to-morrow evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 20 | MOON RISES.....3 06
SUN SETS.....5 08 | HIGH WATER.....11 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } STANDING COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 9
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlanta	London	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 12
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19

FOR EUROPE.

New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Bo. nesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Oct. 26

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 24
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Str's B. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 60 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Reports one barque at anchor off the Capes; passed steamer Cleopatra off Reedy Island, bound up.
Brig C. Miller, Brewer, from Portsmouth, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Rockport, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Crescent Lodge, Hart, from Lanesville.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fults, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, hence, via St. John, N. B., at Liverpool 9th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington 20th inst.
Barque Irma, Cummings, from Fernandina, at Havana 15th inst.
Barque Jennie, Brandes, hence for Antwerp, was passed 20th inst. lat. 41 46, lon. 60 20.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Hoffman, hence, at Savannah 19th inst.
Schrs W. S. Hiles, Thompson, and M. R. Somers, Somers, from Boston, at Mobile 19th inst.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, hence, at Washington 22d inst.
Schrs E. Ewing, McDevitt; L. C. Hickman, Lawson; Cherry, Layman; and W. Donnelly, Hunter, hence, at Georgetown 22d inst.
Schr Mary M. Snee, Creighton, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following is an extract from a despatch, dated July 31, 1867, to the Department of State from the American Consul at Cape Town, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, concerning the Breakwater in course of construction in that bay:—

This port has heretofore been considered by all nations as a very dangerous one, particularly in the winter months—that is during June, July, and August—when south gales are blowing from the S. Very few vessels, indeed, dared to approach the bay in the stormy season.

About seven years ago the authorities of the port, in order to afford protection to vessels lying in the harbor, commenced building a dam or breakwater, which is now fast approaching completion, and which when finished will be a truly beautiful work, combining elegance and very great solidity.

Cape Town has been recently visited by severe weather; but owing to the protection which has been afforded to the shipping by the breakwater, no casualties to any of the vessels in the harbor have followed.

It appears, from a plan forwarded by Consul Gerard, that the breakwater is now completed for a length of 1860 feet from high water mark. It is proposed to carry this work about 1000 feet beyond its present termination.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sept. 25, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the following new buoys have been placed to mark the approach to Penobscot Bay, Me.:—

On Inner Grindstone Ledges a red spar buoy, with the following bearings, viz:—North end of Fisherman's Island K. by N. ½ N.; north end of Otter Island SW. by W. ½ W. Buoy on the NW. end of the ledge, which has eight feet at low water. These ledges extend a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the buoy.

On Northwest Ledge a spar buoy, red and black, with the following bearings:—NW. end of Sheep Island NE. by N.; NE. point of Ash Island SW. ½ W. Buoy on top of the ledge, which has eight feet at low water. Good channel all around by giving the buoy a berth of fifty yards.

Also a new buoy to mark the entrance to Lobster Cove, or False White Head Harbor. Red spar buoy, 20 feet SW. of the ledge, which has nine feet at low water. To be left on the starboard hand going in.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $8 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 3rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

INSTRUCTION.
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 712 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

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REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 0 mwf

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsam

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER;
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMLAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents,
Merino Underwear for Youths,
Merino Underwear for Infants,
Merino Underwear for Misses,
Merino Underwear for Ladies,
Merino Hose for Ladies,
Merino Hose for Misses,
Merino Hose for Youths,
Merino Hose for Infants,
Merino Hose for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed,
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
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6 10 2m NO. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES B. WEBB,
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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
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Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar-Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON,
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STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
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BAG MANUFACTORY,
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REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
8 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Director.....J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Performance on MARIE ANTOINETTE night, this evening, commences at precisely half-past 7. Doors open at 7.
THIS (Thursday) October 24, LAST NIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and elaborate work, will be presented, with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
FRIDAY, Oct. 25, LAST NIGHT in Philadelphia of MADAME RISTORI,
when she will appear in her great tragic role of MEDEA,
the same tragedy in which Madame RISTORI made her triumphant debut in America, and the last act of MACBETH, which includes the CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE, so admirably presented last season by Madame RISTORI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1. Doors open at 1.
MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
and last appearance of Madame RISTORI in Philadelphia.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats for the Matinee can be had at the Academy of Music, and at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.....Directress
Will commence a limited season on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1867,
All the Old Favorites, with additional Artists and New Operas.
Opening Opera—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box Sheet, for the sale of Reserved Seats, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
Now open at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, One Dollar. 10 24 3t

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND MODEL CIRCUS
FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS MORE.
REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
225 RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS.
FINEST CIRCUS TROUPE
EVER IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED
WITH THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES,
SPLENDID HORSES,
CHASTE ENTERTAINMENTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Doors Open One Hour-and-a-half Previous.
Admission.....50c.
Children, 10 years and under.....25c.
ON MONDAY, October 28,
THIS SHOW AT WILMINGTON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Maeder and Fulton's great drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with its startling effects, and
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as JENNY WILLSON,
Miss BREWER, and LADY EVERSLEIGH,
Aided by the Full Company.
During the piece a Gambling Scene.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY, November 4, first time, SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N.E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 24, 1867, The popular tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
will appear for the last time in Boucicault's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, translated from the French, entitled
LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.
Louis XI.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with Morton's popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 24.
Engagement of the distinguished American Actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in
MARY STUART.
To conclude with the favorite farce.
THAT BLESSED BABY.
SATURDAY—MATINEE—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
A GREAT MATINEE BILL.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. JEAN LOUIS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
The MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at 8 o'clock. This instrument produces the same effect obtained by a parlor stereoscope, of making objects stand out in bold relief, only on a gigantic scale. The collection embraces several hundred of the finest European and American views, enabling the managers to vary their programme from time to time. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the door. 10 18 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor in the above case will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1867. In the meantime, access can be had to the said Report, at the Auditor's office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the same; when and where exceptions must be filed, if thought proper, agreeably to the Rules of Court in such case made and provided.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.
Philadelphia, October 14, A. D., 1867. [10 15 tuths3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ISAAC JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, Executor of the estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of F. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 17 thstu5t

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KORONY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 406 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
10 22 10t* Auditor.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuths2m

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, for Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf3m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 24 2t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 22 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 24 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 503 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

An Important Whisky Case Decided for the Government.

A LIQUOR case was tried yesterday in the United States District Court in this city, before Judge Cadwalader, which, from some of its features, is worthy of notice. The case was that of the United States vs. Hovey & Co., running a distillery at Broad and Prime streets. The distillery was seized in July last for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws, and the property libelled. The amount involved, including back taxes and forfeiture, was some twelve thousand dollars; and the real parties in interest—for the "Hovey" part of the firm seems to have been a myth—are said to be a Democratic ward politician of some local notoriety, a Republican ward politican of similar standing, and one or two men of straw, through whom the distillery was run. The charges upon which the distillery was seized were, first, the making of false entries of the amount of grain used in the distillery; secondly, false returns of the amount of whisky manufactured even from the short entries of grain; and, thirdly, the stealing of the surplus whisky to get rid of the tax.

We have in this case a summary of the methods by which a great share of the whisky frauds are perpetrated. In the first place, not more than from one-third to one-half of the materials really used in manufacturing the whisky are entered upon the distiller's books; in the second place, the return of whisky manufactured from these fraudulent entries is also a short and fraudulent return, thus making a double cheat; and, lastly, the surplus whisky thus obtained is fraudulently removed and disposed of without the payment of the Government tax.

For instance, a distillery which really uses say three hundred bushels of grain per day, will enter upon its books one hundred. In the next place, if the real product of whisky is four gallons to every bushel of grain used, only two or two and a half will be returned as manufactured to the United States Assessor. A double fraud is thus perpetrated, first, of short entries of grain, and, secondly, of false returns of whisky from these short entries of grain. Of course, a large amount of surplus whisky above that reported to the assessor is thus left in the distiller's possession. This he steals by night, and disposes of as best he may.

In this Hovey case these three points were thoroughly established. The short entries and returns were proven by the testimony of Mr. Heilman, late Revenue Inspector, corroborated by that of Mr. Weightman, of the firm of Powers, Weightman & Co., manufacturing chemists of this city; and the stealing of the whisky was proven by several police officers and other parties who had seen it removed from the distillery. The stealing was mainly done at the dead of the night or early in the morning. The defense did not fail from any want of hard swearing. The entire whisky ring of this city was on hand, and some parties who are themselves under seizure for similar violations of the law had the effrontery to appear as principal witnesses in this case. As a specimen of the testimony given to screen the fraud, we may mention that one witness swore positively that no inspection of the mash in a tub could enable the person inspecting it to determine whether one bushel or a hundred bushels of grain had been used in making the mash. Messrs. Heilman and Weightman, on the other hand, in behalf of the Government, swore that an experienced and intelligent man could determine by the inspection of a mash the amount of grain used in making it, to within from three to five per cent. The driver of the distillery wagon used in conveying away the whisky by night, swore that two of the loads, consisting of four barrels each, and taken out of the distillery at 2 o'clock at night, were composed entirely of *yeast!* This, according to his testimony, was taken to Sixteenth street, and peddled out in the morning to small molasses distilleries. In fact, the whisky was taken to a sham rectifying establishment in that neighborhood, to be fraudulently branded and put upon the market.

The ruling and charge of the Judge were able and impartial, and the jury, which was a very intelligent one, found a verdict for the Government without leaving the room. This case has established several points, especially as relating to the manner of detecting fraudulent entries and returns, which are of great importance to the Government. The theory of Inspector Heilman, that the amount of grain used in any distillery can be accurately determined, to a very close approximation, by the examination of the mash, has been completely vindicated; and it points the Government to the true method of detecting some of the grossest frauds which are now perpetrated upon the revenue.

We cannot close this article without inquiring, Why it is that such plain cases of fraud as this are not prosecuted *criminally?* The penalties provided in the law are ample, and, if they were enforced, would go far to put a stop to this whole business of defrauding the revenue. The forfeiture of property amounts to but little. The frauds are so enormous that many distillers can afford to put in new machinery every three months, if necessary. In this case the back taxes on less than thirty days running amounted to between five and six thousand dollars, and that was not more than two-thirds of the amount which the Government really ought to have received. An imprisonment in the Penitentiary would be a different matter. Again we ask, Why are not these cases prosecuted criminally?

National Banks and their Circulation.

WE published yesterday the able letter of Jay Cooke, Esq., on the subject of our finances in general, and more particularly refering to the workings of our national banking system. It is a thorough and complete defense of the organization, and proves conclusively that much of the feeling abroad, and which is being used by politicians against the banks, is founded on a misapprehension. The complete protection thrown around the receiver of the notes of these banks is well shown in a homely conversation with a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who sums up his reasons for preferring them to greenbacks with a clearness which does credit to his financial ability:—

"So you see dat before my nash'nal bank notes can proke, de Government bonds, mit ten per cent. margin, must git wort nothing at all; de United States Government must git bankrupt und be a scoundrel, too; de broberty of de pank must all pe lost, und de broberty of all dese stockholders must be used up."

In fact, so nicely and carefully is the whole system of these banks managed, that under no possibility could the great masses, the holders of the notes, be injured, but at most the loss would fall on the few who act as stockholders. In fact, Mr. Cooke shows the curious instance of the notes of a broken bank being above those of the banks that are good. He says:—

"In this connection I may as well refer to the remark of Mr. Treasurer Spinner that 'the notes of a broken national bank are better than those of a solvent one.' In one important regard this saying is true, and it becomes true in this way:—

"The volume of national bank currency is limited by law to three hundred millions, and that amount is already issued, hence new banks organizing under the national system, as well as old ones are deprived of their share of circulation until Congress shall extend the limit. When, therefore, a national bank having a circulation surrenders its charter and goes out of existence, or is closed up by the Government for any cause, any national bank not having its share of circulation, by getting special permission from the Treasury Department, and by gathering up the scattered notes of the defunct institution and presenting them at the United States Treasury for cancellation, can have the amount of circulation thus cancelled transferred to itself. In thus gathering up the scattered notes of an extinct bank, parties sometimes offer a premium of from two to five per cent. for them, thus making them for the time being worth more than the notes of an existing solvent bank."

It is seldom that a country can exhibit such an anomaly as the notes of an insolvent bank being sought after at a premium.

In discussing the great question in regard to the withdrawal of the notes and the issue in their place of greenbacks, Mr. Cooke shows that the banks do not really cost the Government $18,000,000, by reason of their interest on deposits, but proves by figures that the taxes paid by the banks really show a balance in favor of the Government of nearly $11,000,000; or, as Mr. Cooke adds, after giving all the figures:—

"It shows that not only is the 'eighteen million subsidy' swallowed up by the very terms and stringent provisions of the law, but an excess of $10,843,000 is paid, in cash, to the Government by the banks for the privilege of existing. This I call taxation with a vengeance. And let the people remember that until this national system was adopted and the Government took entire control of the currency no revenue whatever was derived by the nation from either the circulation or deposits of the banks, or in return for their chartered privileges."

The letter is a full examination of the merits and a candid statement of the demerits of the system; and after weighing its advantages and its evils, Mr. Cooke rightly deduces the conclusion that, although some national banks have failed, and others will do so in the future, for the simple reason that in any business and with any system it is impossible to guard, at all times, against the cupidity and dishonesty of agents, yet, under the national system, the security against accidents of every kind is as nearly perfect as practicable, and is a vast improvement over the old plan, the bill-holders being completely and always secured against every possible accident, while depositors have far greater security than under any former system.

The letter, coming at the present moment, is very timely, and well calculated to counteract the evil likely to be done by the misrepresentations of the Democratic politicians. It is a clear exposition of facts, and is written in a style that all can comprehend. Coming as it does from one so well versed in that department of finance, it is authoritative.

The Present Condition of the Farming Interests of the United States.

THE farming interests of this country were probably never in so good a condition, and the farmers themselves never so well off, as they are now. Evidences of this may be seen on every hand—in the increase of farm products, in the higher style of living among farmers, the better education of their children, the improvement of their estates, the erection of new and costly buildings, the purchase and use of improved and more costly agricultural implements, their freedom from debt, and their free use of accumulated capital. We were much struck, on a recent visit to one of the best agricultural districts of New York, by one fact which well illustrates the more independent position financially which farmers are enabled to assume. We allude to their ability to hold their crops, and not only to take advantage of, but to a certain extent to control, the condition of the markets. We can well remember the time when the farmers were obliged to bring their crops to market as soon as harvested, to satisfy debts already contracted and pressing for payment. It was the custom then for millers, grain factors, and wool dealers to contract with the farmers in advance for their products, generally making a small payment down, and contracting at prices which were pretty sure to be considerably under the probable figures current at the time of delivery. That kind of thing is now "played out," to use a phrase of the day. We were informed by millers that it was impossible to contract for a bushel of wheat in advance, although they were then offering a price far in advance of anything usually paid. The farmers were able to hold their grain, and to take the chances of the market. So with wool: we found many farmers who, not satisfied with the prices which were offered by the dealers, were holding their entire clip over to another year. In fact, the farmers are "masters of the situation." As a rule, they are out of debt and have money in hand.

This condition of affairs results, in good part, from the high prices which now for several years have prevailed for almost every product of the farm. At the same time, the value of real estate has advanced but slightly, so that upon the same fixed investment the farmer has been reaping an enhanced reward. The wheat which now brings him three dollars a bushel is grown upon the same soil which used to yield him wheat that he sold for only a dollar a bushel. Wages, it is true, have advanced somewhat, but labor forms a smaller element in the productions of the soil than in manufactures. Moreover, this element is constantly diminishing in agriculture. One man, with a span of horses and a reaper or mower, does the work of ten men with cradles and scythes. The improvements in agricultural implements during the last ten years have diminished the amount of manual labor required on a farm from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Indeed, the present agricultural production of the country would be impossible with the old dependence upon hand-work. Reapers and mowers, horse-rakes and horse hay-forks, drills and separators, have put an entirely new phase upon farming operations. With these modern appliances one man can till a thousand acres of land more easily than he could two hundred and fifty under the old system. This increased production has reaped a liberal reward. The market has been under rather than overstocked; and the result is that the farmers, as a class, have been rapidly increasing in wealth.

Two other elements which have contributed to the growth of the farming interest, are the splendid development of our manufacturing industry during the past few years, and the increased facilities for reaching market with agricultural productions. The former has created and sustained a constant home demand for the productions of the soil; while the latter has enabled the farmer to pocket a large percentage of profits that once was absorbed in the costs of transportation. Pennsylvania is a better customer for the wheat growers of Wisconsin than England, while our railroads and canals have rendered corn a too costly fuel for the prairie farmer of Illinois.

The farming interest is the great interest of the country. Its prosperity and development lie at the basis of our national growth and greatness, for they react upon every other branch of industry and trade, stimulating all to a healthy progress. It is, therefore, with no small degree of satisfaction that we look upon the present prosperous condition of agriculture in our midst. It affords ground for the strongest confidence in the future growth of the country.

Address of the State Central Committee.

THE practical and sensible address of the Republican State Central Committee deserves the attention of our readers. It is a clear explanation of the causes which led to our defeat, and a fresh warning to avoid them in the future. There could be no more brief and comprehensive summing up of these causes than that given. Colonel Jordan says:—

"General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local difficulties and side issues to contend against, sufficient of themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation, and what is known as the Sunday-car question, and by sundry frauds. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city officers not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded, stood up manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there were from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia, and consequently the State."

According to the official figures, it appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote of 1866, and a decrease of only 22,090 on the Democratic vote of 1866—or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the last election than there were Democrats. For this result we have to thank the members of our own party. Colonel Jordan and the committee did all they could to arouse them, the papers lifted their voices for the same purpose. But all was of no avail, and defeat was the result.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 7, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Berks street, to commence at the Cohocksink creek, at or near Uber street, and extend westwardly to Twenty-second street, of the following dimensions, from the creek to Woodcock street to be of a clear inside diameter of four feet six inches (4 ft. 6 in.), from Woodstock street to Twenty-second street, three feet six inches (3 ft. 6 in.) with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of property; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
10 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

B. F. STOKES,
10 15 tuths10t* Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BARBER'S ITCH.—This foul and unsightly eruptive disorder of the face is speedily and permanently eradicated by a few applications of this emollient Ointment, and the pills, by purifying the blood, assist the operation. Many cases abandoned by physicians as hopeless have been immediately cured by these medicines. In measles, small pox, scald head, itch, ring-worm, and all cutaneous diseases, the effect of these remedies is swift and sure.

Sold by all druggists. 10 22 tuths 3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.

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RESTORER AND DRESSING.
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.

Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuths]

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD

HAS REMOVED

HIS STOCK OF

Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,

AND

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,

TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tuths tf North Side, above Ninth.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 237 and 239 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp] Nos. 237 and 239 N. FRONT St., Philada.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the south side of GREEN Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.

Also, at the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and NORTH Streets. Also, at the Northeast corner of BROAD Street, and GIRARD Avenue. Also, at the Southwest corner of EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets.

LEWIS A. SCOTT,
10 24 6t* No. 1806 LOCUST Street.

THE TRIAL OF SAFES!

EVANS & WATSON

ON THE GROUND WITH THEIR SAFE!

SADLER BACKS OUT!

LILLIE'S SAFE NOT UP TO TIME!

FULL PARTICULARS.

It will be seen by the following statement of the Committee that EVANS & WATSON accepted the challenge of Mr. Sadler on the terms named by him, and that they appeared on the ground with their Safe at the time he appointed, ready for the trial, but that Mr. Sadler failed to appear, or to send a Safe.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF THE FACTS.

The undersigned having consented to act on the committee to be appointed to witness and report upon a fire-proof test of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe with Sanborn's Patent Steam improvement, as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the ground, at Twenty-first and Arch streets, this morning (being the day designated in said challenge for said test), at 8 o'clock, and there found Messrs. Evans & Watson, with two of their Safes of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, with several piles of wood, fully prepared for the test, and after waiting until near 9 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear, or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.

JOHN G. KERSHAW,
No. 142 S. Fourth street.
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street.
H. N. FITZGERALD,
No. 218 N. Third street.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1867.

EXPLANATION.

It should be known that Messrs. Evans & Watson sent to Mr. Sadler a written agreement, accepting his challenge on the very terms and in the words of the challenge as he published it, but he declined meeting his own terms. One reason which he gave was that he was not willing to submit the trial wholly to the control of any committee. Why not, if he desires to have a trial which the public can feel assured is a fair one? People who had read the notices were coming on to the ground all day to witness the trial. Several gentlemen were at the expense of coming hundreds of miles to attend, of course, lost their time and wasted their money. What the need of this disappointment, and why was not Mr. Sadler there with his Safe? And as this was the time named by himself, why should he now mention some other time for a trial? We can only infer one answer. His Safe *has been tried, and found wanting*, and he has not confidence to put it into a *fair and equal trial* with ours. He was present at the Norristown trial, and witnessed for himself the great endurance of the Steam Safe and the speedy failure of his. It is only natural, therefore, that he should wish to evade the direct issue of *another fair test*. But it is our turn now, and we will make the following

STANDING OFFER.

As Mr. Sadler has failed to come to time in the trial to which he has invited us, we hereby make this offer:—

We will at any time go into a fair trial of Safes with Mr. Sadler, or any other parties—the trial to be in charge of a disinterested committee, mutually chosen in the usual way; the Safes to be of equal thickness of wall, and of equal dimensions outside and inside, made in the usual way of their respective makers, and open to thorough examination before and after the trial. The Safes to be burned in an open lot, standing side by side, and by placing dry wood around them; the committee to see that the wood is fairly distributed and the heat equal; the fire to be as hot as either party may desire, and to continue until one or the other Safe shall show by its smoking, that it has failed. The public to be invited to witness the trial and its results; and the party whose Safe fails first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have both Safes after they are burned.

IT MAY BURN, BUT WHAT ABOUT BURGLARS?

In regard to the Burglar-Proof qualities of the Lillie Safe, we will now only submit the following statement of known facts, and let the public, and business men particularly, judge for themselves as to whether burglars can get into Lillie's Safe or not.

The following sums, amounting in the aggregate to some FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, have been taken by burglars from Safes sold by Lillie and his agents, and marked burglar-proof, at the times and places named below, the proof of which will be furnished to any parties interested.

$12,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the office of the Carbon Iron Company, Carbon county, Pa., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, September 9, 1867.

$8,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, at Traverse County, Mich., sledged, opened, and robbed of the above amount, September 26, 1867.

$30,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, belonging to C. & A. Pequignot, No. 22 S. Fifth street Philadelphia, was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, April 30, 1867.

$15,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the office of the Duncannon Iron Company, Duncannon, Pa., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, February 7, 1867.

$23,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the banking office of Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., Olean, N. Y. was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, November 3, 1866.

$30,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, owned by W. O. Wood, Red Creek, Wayne county, N. Y. wedged open and robbed of the above amount, November 3, 1866.

$7000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the Treasurer's office of Macomb county, Michigan, sledged open and robbed of the above amount, June 15, 1865.

$7,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the office of Rockwell & Co.'s Bank, Elkhorn, Wisconsin, drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, Nov. 7, 1865.

$57,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in the office of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, Westfield, Ohio, was robbed of the above amount, by driving in the spindle of the lock, April 2, 1865.

$40,000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe in the County Commissioner's Office, Fremont, Ohio, was sledged open about the 1st of December, 1865.

$46,000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Milford, Del., drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, Sunday night, August 15, 1864.

$ 2,000 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe, in County Treasurer's Office of Hardin county, Iowa, was robbed by driving in the spindle of the lock, filling the lock with powder, and then blowing the safe open, robbing it of the above amount,

$1700 STOLEN,

Lillie's Safe in County Treasurer's Office, Painesville, Ohio, drilled, blown open, and roobed of the above amount, May 19, 1865.

$20,000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe in the Osage National Bank, Osage, Iowa, drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, May 6, 1866.

$24,000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe robbed in the County Treasurer's Office, at Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa. The Safe was drilled and blown open, the burglars securing the above amount.

$29,725 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the Tioga County Bank, Pa., drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, May 25, 1862.

$6000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the office of William H. Boyd, Monroe, Michigan, was sledged open and robbed of the above amount August 11, 1866.

$4000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the office of Hodgeson & Brother, Oxford, Pa., was robbed of the above amount October 8, 1864.

$600 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the banking office of Benson & West, Waterford, Pa., robbed of the above amount October 8, 1863.

$500 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the banking office of W. G. Sterling, Wilkesbarre, Pa., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount November 13, 1863.

$1800 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the bank of J. W. Rumsey & Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., was robbed by driving in the spindle of the lock, inserting powder in the lock, and blowing the door off the hinges, the burglars securing the above amount, November 10, 1860.

$700 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in the store of John H. Buck, La Salle, Illinois, was opened by sledging, and robbed of the above amount.

$4 00 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe in the banking office of Smith & Hall, Knoxville, Ill., was robbed of the above amount by driving in the lock.

$5000 STOLEN.

Lillie's Safe in the banking office of Gibson & Hemmig (Hudson, Wisconsin), was drilled and blown open with powder, and robbed of the above amount.

MEDINA, N. Y.—Lillie's Bank Safe in the Medina Bank was blown open with gunpowder, but the burglars were disturbed, and did not succeed in robbing the bank, though the safe was destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The lock of one of Lillie's Safes getting out of order in one of the city banks, was drilled and opened with an ordinary blacksmith's drill in about thirty minutes.

CHICAGO.—One of Mr. Lillie's Burglar-Proof Safes was opened by John Tear, machinist, in about ten minutes, with a common hand drill and seven pound sledge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—One of Mr. Lillie's Mammoth Bank Safes, purchased by T. R. Rochester, Esq., President of the Rochester City Bank, of Mr. Lillie himself, with a written statement of its burglar-proof qualities, was forced open by an ordinary mechanic in about twenty minutes, in the presence of the bank officers.

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut).—One of Lillie's Safes was tested at the request of Mr. Sadler, Agent for Lillie, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens, in the office of Samuel S. Cummings, and was drilled through with a three-quarter inch cast-steel drill, without sharpening, in twenty minutes, the drill being worked by hand.

OLEAN (New York).—At the banking house of Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., by agreement a sum of money was placed in one of Lillie's Patent Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, represented to be proof against sledges, drills, and chisels, containing some of the latest improvements, the money to be the property of the person undertaking to open it, he placing in it the amount of the original price of the Safe, to be the property of Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., if the safe was not broken open and the money taken in one hour. In thirty-seven minutes the Safe was broken open and the money taken by the operator.

YARDLEYVILLE (Bucks county, Pa.)—Lillie's Safe in the office of John Yardley, was drilled, blown open and robbed.

SAGINAW CITY (Michigan).—One of Lillie's safes sledged and wedged open, July 13, 1867.

We shall at all times endeavor to have on hand an assortment of our celebrated Steam Safes, which we will guarantee to stand double the fire of any other Safe of the same outside and inside measures. To the public who have valuables to preserve this is an important consideration.

Sanborn's Steam Protection can also be applied to the greater part of the old safes in use, making them completely fire-proof in any exposure to which they are ever liable to be subjected.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
10 24 Philadelphia.

TO BE PUBLISHED OCT. 26th.

HAREM LIFE
HAREM LIFE
IN
EGYPT AND CONSTANTINOPLE,

BY EMMELINE LOTT.

Late Governess to His Highness the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, son of his Highness Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, and authoress of the "Nights in the Harem."

WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR.

"What precious things I found in Oriental lands,
Returning home, I brought them in my votive hands."

From the Author's Preface.

"It was reserved to an humble individual like myself, in my official capacity as Governess to his Highness the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, to become the unheard-of instance in the annals of the Turkish empire, of resisting with those *feet* of intrigue, the Imperial and Viceregal Harems of Turkey and Egypt, and thus an opportunity has been afforded me, at Asmodeus-like, uplifting that impenetrable veil, to accompish which had hitherto baffled all the exertions of Eastern travellers. It has been my aim to give a concise yet impartial and sympathetic account of the daily life of the far-famed Odalisques of the nineteenth century—those mysterious impersonifications of Eastern loveliness. With what success I have achieved this difficult task is left to the judgment of the public to determine."

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper; or, $2·00 in Cloth.

For sale by all Booksellers. Copies will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of retail price, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. B. P. & Bros.' have lately reduced the retail and wholesale prices of a large number of their publications, and solicit orders for the same from the Trade.

Catalogues and Price Lists sent on application. 11ap

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm13t

FINE GROCERIES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

We offer to the Public one of the largest and finest stocks of Fine, Fancy, and Staple Groceries in the city. Particular attention paid to the selection of the finest quality of

Green and Black Teas; Genuine Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and other Coffees. We import our own foreign goods, such as Fine Olive Oil, Curled Macaroni, Pates de Foies Gras, Prunes, Olives, Peas, Mushrooms, etc. In staple articles we have none but the best the markets can produce. We have the best brands of White Wheat Flour, every barrel of which is warranted to give entire satisfaction. In prices we claim to be as low as any house in the city. We take a pride in our business, and hope to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the Public the present and coming seasons. 9 14 tuthsstp

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867,

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$107 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$102 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$105 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$107 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$104 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$104 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$90 42	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40s.
$103 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$107 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now opening an elegant assortment of

PARIS MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu1m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tf4p

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.

At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.

10 15 1it SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Seventh Ward favorable to forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB, will be held at O'NEIL'S HALL, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS,
WILLIAM M. BULL,
HON. CHARLES O'NEIL,
GEORGE INMAN RITCHE,
T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

By order of Committee. 10 24 2t*

ELEVENTH WARD.—Citizens of the Eleventh Ward in favor of the nomination of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, will assemble at the N. W. corner of ST. JOHN and BUTTONWOOD Street, on THURSDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club.

JAMES F. NEAL,
JOHN A. FRANKS,
PHINEAS JONES,
EDWARD S. McGLUE,
GEORGE BERKLEY,
JAMES PORTER,
THOMAS ANDERSON,
CHARLES B. CONGER,
10 23 2t* Citizens of the Eleventh Ward.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday Schools of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Preparations have been made to render the occasion one of unusual interest. 11*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—During the year 1852, Mr. Bechtol, of Riverside, N. J., commenced the erection at that flourishing little town of a handsome and spacious brick edifice, intended to be used as a hotel and a first-class sojourning place for family parties, and others during the summer months. The site selected was a most eligible one, and the structure was nearly completed, when, owing to some financial difficulties, the work was discontinued, and the partly finished imposing building, which is surmounted by a lofty cupola, has since remained unused, and has for years been a prominent landmark to passengers on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The building is one hundred and twenty feet in length by forty-two in width, and four stories in height. The apex of the cupola is sixty-four feet from the roof, and the entire height of the building is about one hundred and thirty feet. Four or five acres of well laid-out grounds surround the building, and on the premises is a never-failing spring of cool, clear water.

A party of gentlemen, residing in Philadelphia and Riverside, some time since determined upon a plan by which the said building and grounds could be made available for philanthropic purposes of a national character. A company was formed, and the proper legal measures being taken, a grand gift enterprise scheme, under the charter of the Washington Library Company, was perfected, and which is now very successful operation; and it is the intention of the Company to alter and adapt the building alluded to into a National Asylum for the orphans of Union soldiers and sailors who fell during the Rebellion, as soon as a certain amount of shares of stock in the gift enterprise are secured. The project has progressed so far that the property has already been purchased, and the deeds are now in the possession of William B. Mann, Esq. The work of alteration will commence almost immediately, and before long the hitherto useless but substantial building will be crowded with orphans of soldiers and sailors, who will receive a regular common school education, and be prepared for active business life.

It is estimated that five hundred children can be accommodated, and their ages are to range between six and twelve years. It is expected that $100,000 will be realized by the gift enterprise, which will support one hundred children for an indefinite period, and if $500,000 can be raised throughout the country, either by Government or State appropriations or other means, a permanent home for five hundred children will be maintained.

The Governors and Senators of the different States will have the selection of children, and three from each State will be taken at first. There will be no partiality whatever in the selection of pupils. The names of a number of prominent and influential citizens figure in connection with this enterprise, and the object is certainly a very commendable one.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. In a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE COOL SNAP.—The wise will now take the opportunity to "snap" up their early winter clothing. To have a full choice, now is the time to select from the various styles of first-class goods, ready-made, or made to order, of Gentlemen's Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of the ladies to their splendid Sewing and Button-hole Machine, at S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut. It need only be examined to be appreciated. It will speak for itself in its performance.

CLOSING OUT.—Our retail stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Damask, Reps, etc., must be closed out by January 1. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.—We are selling out at cost and less than cost all our retail stock. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS within the reach of all. You can buy Curtain Goods of all descriptions at less than wholesale prices, at the closing out sale, at No. 723 Chesnut street. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

ALL THE EMPLOYES at the Mint find that Goodwin's Plantation Tobacco is a mint of itself to all who use it. For sale everywhere.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable services rendered immensely overbalance the small sum they cost. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Rocke, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of Landscapes, Foreign and Domestic; Views of Coral and Flowers, at B.F. Reimer & Co's., No. 624 Arch street. Manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

PURGE OUT THE MORBID HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."

M886	M888	M888
M886	M888	M888
M886	M888	M888

McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements!

Remember — *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE. OAK HALL, ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BASKETTER.—On October 9, at the Parsonage of the Cohocksink M. E. Church, No. 1603 N. Fifth street, by Rev. William Cooper, D. D., Mr. ROBERT M. CALDWELL to Miss KEZIE BASKETTER, all of Philadelphia.

SHAW—COLE.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. R. F. Young, of Haddonfield, Mr. HENRY T. SHAW, of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss BEULAH F. COLE, of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alfred L. Morris, No. 1245 S. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, October 25, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FINCH.—On the 22d instant, Mr. GEORGE FINCH, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Northern Liberty Council, No. 28, O. U. A. M., the United American Mechanic Funeral Benefit Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1859 Frankford road, below Norris street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FOBES.—On Monday afternoon, October 21, ELIZABETH K., widow of the late George W. Fobes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1023 Race street, on Friday the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOVEY.—On the 22d instant, after a short but severe illness, IRA M., son of Ira and Mary A. Hovey, aged 2? years.

The relatives and his friends are respectfully invited; also the Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, and Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; also, the Spring Garden Council, No. 38, U. A. M.; also the Keystone Lodge, No. 2, of the Knights of Pythias; also the Employes of the Reading Railroad Shop, to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 86 S Moyer street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEE.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, September 16, THEODORIC LEE, late of the United States Navy, aged 42 years.

McNERNEY.—On the 23d instant, SIMON McNERNEY, Sr., aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1921 Wood street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at Cathedral. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

MAHON.—On the 22d instant, CATHERINE MAHON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, William street, above Richmond, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

OVERINGTON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, ELIZA, wife of William Overington, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE NAVY YARD—TWO MORE DEATHS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SICK.—Captain John De Camp, the Commander of the United States revenue steamer Potomac, in a communication dated yesterday, writes as follows:—

"The truth of the matter is, that for five years the ship lay at anchor in Pensacola bay, and sailed from that port on the 18th of June last, arrived in the Delaware July 1, and anchored off the Navy Yard July 4, having on board a crew of one hundred and thirty-seven men, all well. About July 12 she was converted into a receiving ship for this station, and at the time *cholera* made its appearance on board, there were four hundred and forty men in the ship, all in perfect health up to the night of the 19th inst., when two of the crew died of *cholera*. Two cases were reported to the commandant without delay, when every possible measure was taken by Commodore Seiffridge to prevent the disease spreading. The entire body of recruits were sent to the Constellation and Florida, leaving on board the Potomac the sick, surgeons, nurses, myself, Lieutenant Cochrane, of the marines, Dunlap Lowber, and a sufficient number of the old crew to take care of the ship. Up to the present hour, 12 P. M., 23d, with a single exception, none of the old hands have been attacked, but all the deaths have occurred among men recently shipped here, and all have died in the prime of youth. As soon as the steamer Sassacus can be prepared as a hospital ship the sick will be transferred to that vessel, and the old Potomac abandoned."

The man who died at noon yesterday, and whose name was not at that time ascertained, was G. W. Morris, a seaman, aged 34 years. Two deaths occurred last night and this morning, the names of the deceased being Patrick Delany, landsman, aged 26, and J. Jennings, landsman, aged 36. This makes a total of twenty-two deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic.

The arrangements for removing the sick from the Potomac to the Sassacus have been completed, and last evening the transfer was made, after which the latter vessel was moved further out into the channel. The Sassacus is heated by steam, and has recently been fitted up preparatory to a cruise, so that she is in excellent condition to receive the sick, and they will enjoy on board of her all the comforts and conveniences that could be desired. After the removal of the patients had been accomplished, the Potomac was taken down the Delaware, to undergo the fumigation which she needs so much.

The medical officers on permanent duty on the Sassacus are Surgeon William Lower and Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank. They are assisted by Surgeons Wilson and Turner, and temporarily by the Assistant Surgeon of the Navy Yard, and the Assistant Surgeon of the Naval Rendezvous, Dr. McNeill, of the army, is also acting as a visiting Surgeon, and the Rev. Father Thomas J. Hopkins, of this city, as the spiritual adviser of the sick.

From Captain McCoomb, the executive officer of the Navy Yard, we have received a list of those who were under treatment for the cholera at 10 o'clock this morning. The following were transferred from the Potomac to the Sassacus yesterday afternoon:—

Alexander Brewington, ordinary seaman.
John A. Harper, landsman.
George W. Clayton, landsman.
E. P. Snively, landsman.
Henry Leland, seaman.
Charles Collier, landsman.
Alexander Duncan, seaman.
Charles Diddier, landsman.
Joseph Pierson, landsman.
Joseph Justice, landsman.
Robert Campbell, landsman.
R. L. Cheselline, landsman.
R. Foster, landsman.
Otto Lepmire, landsman.
John A. Hipple, landsman.
Thomas Carr, seaman.
Otte Phildner, landsman.
Alexander Martin, marine.

The following were placed under treatment since the removal of the others:—

William Phillips landsman.
Harmond Guthrie, landsman.
John Hardy, landsman.
Charles Storms, landsmen.
Robert Stilwell, landsman.
John Shields, landsman,
James Riley,
Charles Brookfield.
Lucius E. Park.

This morning Robert H. Long, seaman, and James Clow, landsman, who were under treatment yesterday, were discharged cured, and ready for duty. All on the above sick-list are doing very well.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM FURMAN—HIS DYING STATEMENT—SOMETHING OF HIS FORMER LIFE.—William Furman, who was stabbed in the groin on Tuesday evening, in a tavern in Locust street, above Eighth, died from the effects of his injuries last evening at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He retained his senses till within a few moments of his death, and when he felt his end was near, he made the following statement:—

"I, William Furman, do declare that a small-sized man, whose name is James Hagan, and myself had a difficulty, in which blows were struck; that about an hour afterwards, I went to the same man, James Hagan, for the purpose of making friends with him, when he deliberately drew a knife and drove it into me; this occurred in Locust street, above Eighth, south side; I don't know the man's name who keeps the place. WILLIAM FURMAN."

To the above statement he was sworn by Alderman Morrow.

Furman leaves a wife and one child. His life has been a wild one. He has been engaged in a number of quarrels, none of which, however, resulted fatally. On one occasion, some few years since, he quarrelled with a man named Warrington, and discharged two shots at him, both of which lodged in the shoulder, but neither produced serious wounds. Warrington grappled with him, and wrenched the pistol from him; Furman then ran, and managed to escape the bullets which Warrington discharged after him. Warrington was taken to the hospital, and recovered; but did not prosecute Furman.

Some time after they met in a tavern at Seventh and South streets, when Warrington shot Furman in the neck. Furman, though armed, could not draw his weapon in time. He was taken to the Hospital, and on recovery prosecuted Warrington; but the jury acquitted Warrington and ordered Furman to pay the costs. Furman was twenty-six years of age, of muscular frame, and very active. He has always been noted among the fancy as a daring fellow. He has been a resident of Philadelphia for a number of years, though he is known by the soubriquet of "Baltimore Bill." The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when, doubtless, many new facts will be developed.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "REDOWA."—At ten minutes before 11 o'clock this morning, a beautiful craft was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. John W. Lynn, at the foot of Reed street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the launch many of whom took their station on the deck of the vessel. As she glided into the water, gracefully and without the slightest obstruction, Miss Mary A. Douglas, a relative of the late Stephen A. Douglas, broke a bottle of wine over her bows, and christened her the "Redowa."

Her keel was laid in May last, and within two weeks she will be ready for sea, all of her equipments being in readiness to be placed in position. The masts will be put in place this afternoon. The "Redowa" will be brig-rigged, and has been built in the most substantial and elaborate manner, being pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest vessels ever constructed in the country. She rates with the "star" grade at the French Lloyds—the highest in marine insurance. Her length is 146 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of lower hold, 11½ feet; distance between decks, 6 feet. Her measurement is 850 tons. She was constructed for Messrs. Salter & Livermore, of New York, and for parties in this city, and will be engaged in the regular freighting business, principally with Cuba. Her commander will be Captain Alonzo Blanchard, the original commander of the steamship "Star of the Union."

CORONER'S CASE.—A child of Eli Brash, who resides in Cresson street, below Green lane, Manayunk, was found dead in bed this morning. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The case of Margaret Anspach, a domestic at the Ashland House, who threw her new-born babe from the fifth story window on Sunday morning last, the particulars of which were published in Monday's issue, was investigated by the Coroner this morning.

Dr. Shapleigh, being sworn, said—I yesterday made a post mortem examination of the body of a new-born female child, recognized by Mrs. V. Bonhorst and Miss Willey as the child that had been taken from the yard near the Ashland House; from appearance of the child I should say it was two or three days old; on the right side of the body of the child there were scratches from the foot to the head, and a slight contusion over the region of the right hip; none of the bones of the child were broken; the blood-vessels of the brain were congested, and there was some effused blood on the right side of the brain; the abdominal wall below the ribs on the right side was bruised; effused blood extended downwards towards the groin; the intestines were also bruised. This child came to her death in consequence of injuries of the brain and kidney which it had received from violence.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said child came to its death from violence inflicted by being thrown from a fifth story window of the Ashland House, on Arch street, above Seventh, by its mother, Margaret Anspach, a domestic employed at said house, on the morning of October 20, 1867. The child died October 21, 1867." The woman is now at the Almshouse.

HANDSOME BEQUESTS.—Yesterday the will of the late Rev. Thomas Masters Clark was admitted to probate in this city. The Rev. John A. Childs, the Secretary of the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is made the recipient of the estate of the deceased in trust, charged with the payment of the net income to his sister, Sarah Clark, during the term of her natural life. On her death the whole estate is to be converted into money, and disposed of by the trustee in the following manner:—

To Nashotah House, an institution of piety and learning, incorporated by the Territory of Wisconsin in 1874, $500.

To the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Philadelphia, $500 towards the Endowment Fund.

To the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $500.

To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, one-third of the remainder of the property, to be applied to the use of the Domestic Committee; and one-third to the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, to be used in the missionary work in the Diocese of Pennsylvania; and one-third to the Bishop White Prayer-book Society.

BURIAL OF A MUSICIAN.—Mr. James M. Smith, late organist of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, who died after a brief illness on Tuesday last, was buried this morning from his late residence, South Broad street, near Passyunk road. The funeral, which was largely attended, proceeded to St. Andrew's Church, where religious and musical services were held. The Rev. Dr. William Padock officiated, and the musical services were varied and well executed. Mr. James Pearce, of St. Mark's Church, presided at the organ, and an anthem and hymn were sung under his direction by the Boy choir of St. Mark's. Miss C. A. Cunningham, the accomplished soprano of St. Andrew's Church, sung "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" with great taste and expression, after which the Mendelssohn Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. Jean Louis, sung an appropriate selection entitled "The Parting Hour," the principal soprano part being sustained by Mrs. H. Behrens. Mr. Smith was a young man of considerable promise, and was universally respected.

GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY—WARD MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The formation of Grant Clubs goes steadily on. They are springing up on every side—evidences of the popular feeling. This evening the following meetings will be held:—

Fourth Ward citizens will meet at 7½ o'clock, at No. 712 Passyunk road, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club.

Eleventh Ward citizens will assemble for the same purpose, at the N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets, at 8 o'clock.

Twentieth Ward—An adjourned meeting of the Grant Club will be held at No. 1009 Girard avenue. Ex-Governor Pollock is expected to speak.

Twenty-Sixth Ward.—The citizens will meet at Kaier Hall at 7½ P. M.

THE ALARM OF FIRE at 11 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a couple of shelves of books, plans, and drafts at the office of Mr. Robert Camerer, architect and civil engineer, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. It is supposed that the fire originated from some one placing a pipe in a large dry goods box of paper. No water was allowed to be put upon the building, and the fire was extinguished in a few minutes. The loss will probably amount to $50. The fire gave rise to a disturbance at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. A member of the Philadelphia Engine struck a member of the Ward Police, and several parties of the respective companies joined in the row. Some few arrests were made and order restored.

A KIND BUT COSTLY FRIEND.—Lewis Carrigan was arrested at Second and Queen streets last night, on a charge of fraud. It seems that he made the acquaintance of a well dressed darkey, who had just hauled with his traps from South Carolina, and before he entered the confines of this City of Brotherly Love, some wile enfranchised white trash had stolen it. Carrigan made the credulous darkey believe that he knew where it was, and kept him tramping up and down the streets, riding in the cars, drinking in the taverns, until he had used all of the old man's money. He was caught, and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—AN ARRAY OF COUNSEL.—The contested election case has excited considerable comment. The defendants have not filed their answer as yet, ten days being given them from last Friday. In the contest to take place a large array of counsel has been retained, as follows:—

M. Russell Thayer, William B. Mann, J. Alexander Simpson, and G. M. Conarroe are engaged for the contestants, and William L. Hirst, George W. Biddle, Lewis C. Cassidy, D. W. Sellers, and Isaac Gerhart have been engaged for the defense.

A MOTHER LEAVES HER CHILD TO DIE.—Night before last there were received into the Second District (Lieutenant Henley's) Station House, a woman named Josephine Henderson and her little emaciated child, who seemed almost dead. Last night this woman passed down an alley near Seventh and Shippen streets, and left the child on the steps of an old house and went away. Some time after it was found by the police, and the mother was arrested and sent to prison, while the child was sent the Almshouse.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Order will be observed at Washington Hall. F. A. Fickhardt, M. D. Senior P. G. W. P., will preside. Following a prayer to be offered by the Chaplain. The presiding officer will deliver an address. Addresses will also be made by Rev. W. C. Best and John N. Stearns, Esq., Worthy Patriarch.

"THE NEW YORK METHODIST" stands distinguished among the papers of that large denomination, for its liberal and progressive spirit. It is edited by Rev. Dr. Crooks, who has associated with him a large corps of contributors. In ability, freshness, and variety, the *Methodist* stands in the front rank among the religious papers of our country. The publisher are offering most liberal premiums to clubs for 1868.

ADMITTED.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on motion of William Knight Sturgeon, Esq., Charles H. Schaeffer, Esq., a member of the Reading bar, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

DISORDERLY.—A batch of young women who take up their abode every evening, near Acorn alley and Locust street and blackguard the police, were arrested last night and sent down to Moyamensing, to learn good manners, by Alderman Swift.

LARCENY OF PAPER.—William McNaulty was committed by Alderman Morrow, in default of $500 bail, charged with the larceny of a roll of paper from the *Inquirer* office. He was arrested with it at Sixth and Lombard streets.

ROBBERY.—Last evening the saloon corner of Sixth and Barclay streets, kept by Mrs. Maguire, was entered and robbed of a gold watch valued at $150.

CLOTHES WRINGERS ARE REPAIRED BY us, and we have for sale those of the Champion, Universal, Bailey's, Novelty, Putnam's, and other patterns. Also, Danner's Washing Machines.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth. TRUMAN & SHAW.

PLUMBERS' TAP BORERS, SCRAPERS, Melting Pots and Ladles, Brick Chisels, Rasps and Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CARPET STRETCHERS, BY WHICH YOUR Carpets may be laid tight and smooth; extra quality of Carpet Tacks and Tack-pullers, and various qualities of Hammers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m8p

WINDOW GLASS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN, BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, French Plate Glass Agency, NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST. 10 15 12t5p PHILADELPHIA

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The Grant Movement and Its Effects.

The spontaneous movement of the Republicans in Philadelphia in putting forward General Grant as their next candidate for the Presidency excites much comment in political circles here, as it is looked upon as the forerunner of similar movements throughout the country, and gives great satisfaction to Grant's immediate friends.

The position taken by Judge Kelley in this movement insures the co-operation of the radical element, which has heretofore been rather opposed to the nomination of Grant, fearing that he was not in accord with them. It is very probable that they will ask that a representative man from that wing of the party may be placed upon the ticket as Vice-President, in which case it is thought Judge Kelley will have the decided preference.

Mr. Grinnell and General Grant.

J. B. Grinnell is a Republican Congressman from Iowa. He has written a private letter to a friend, giving his views of General Grant and his politics. Coming from a radical source, it will be read with interest:—

GRINNELL, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1867.—Dear Sir:—To-night our political work for the canvass closes. There will be a light vote, but the distraction of the enemy will prove that Iowa is as radically right as any State in the Union. Set us down for 25,000 majority, and a Legislature strong enough.

During the canvass, I have marked the moulding of sentiment in reference to our next President. There is an earnest feeling. Iowa, as well as most of our radical States, could furnish a candidate, and, if practicable, I should be glad to have some of the pioneers in our righteous cause put forward.

What of General Grant? they ask. For one, I do not share in the distrust so often expressed. If men will mention his blunders, it will not be forgotten that his successes were many and glorious. And how modest! I can never forget how untiring he was in Washington, last winter, in devotion to General Sheridan, both at the Capitol and at his own house. His warm approval of Mr. Stanton as War Minister was a just tribute, and evinces boldness in the presence of His Accidency "A. J." But how do you know he is right? thousands ask.

It is to be remembered that he is not a talking man, and that he regards himself properly a doer, and in the service of the country, rather than attached to any party; but I have not the remotest idea that he will be our candidate, if not at some time pronounced emphatically with us. I read the flashing of his eye with delight at the last session, listening to such a speech as that of Governor Boutwell. He came on our side, and I never saw him on the other, nor did the Democrats extend him salutations. To my knowledge, he was in deep sympathy with General Howard in his plans and administration. He did not fight to save slavery, and when it was dead he joined Congress in the wish that impartial justice might be secured, which was a certain condition of power and national prosperity.

I do not, my dear sir, overlook the fact that Democrats like Vallandigham charge that he took shelter in a house, and that General Lee—their evil head—was in the front. In the halls of Congress, when we cheered his victories, they were silent. Their treason had no good word for him, and their voters declare if you take him you will "catch a Tartar," and their attempts at "damning with faint praise" suit me. I could give you many incidents and facts, if proper, which you would regard as good testimony. We must be sure of our man, and we shall unite on the candidate whose name shall be a tower of strength.

General Grant has no vulgarity about him. He has evinced marked good sense in his administrative position. He is magnanimous, and, I think, will be fair and just. It will require a master builder at the head of our nation after the destruction of the war and the mal-administration of him who is making treason honorable, and has confirmed the proverb, "Put a beggar on horse back, and he will ride to the devil." Ever and truly yours,

J. B. GRINNELL.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Robert Coffee, charged with assault and battery in casting the reflection of the sun upon a mirror into a lady's eyes, whose case was reported as not concluded, has been convicted. Sentence deferred.

VOTING.

William Davis was charged with having voted illegally on last election day. The bill of indictment averred that a general election was held in this city on the 8th inst., and that certain officers were voted for, and that the defendant on that day voted at the polls of the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward.

A copy of the Sheriff's proclamation, issued twenty days before the election, was offered in evidence by the prosecution. Objected to by the defense on the ground that the original, and not a copy, was the only proper evidence to prove that the Sheriff proclaimed a general election to be held, and was admitted by the Judge, who said that the Court would take official notice of the election. It was next shown that the defendant handed in a ticket at the polls of the seventh division of the Fourth Ward, and gave his name as William Davis, and his vote was written down as number 22.

A policeman endeavored to prevent him from voting, but failing in that arrested him for having illegally voted. Upon being questioned as to his residence, he said it was at No. 711 Carpenter street; but this, it was proven, was only a board yard. He afterwards said he had no home, and had been living lately at the Almshouse. And from the evidence, it was argued that, during the ten days preceding the election, he had lived at no one place, but had shifted about from locality to locality; and was, therefore, unqualified to vote anywhere.

The defense argued that the evidence offered to prove the holding of the election was insufficient; that if the defendant was the same man whose name and vote were marked on the return as No. 22, the presumption was that the election officers did their duty by looking over the assessments of the ward, and finding whether or not he was a qualified resident, and finding him such, had allowed him to vote, and that this presumption remained until done away with by the most positive proof; and the election officers, the best witnesses in the matter, had not been produced to prove the defendant unqualified, nor had they been convicted of dishonest conduct in the election, and therefore there was no evidence to show that if the defendant voted, his doing so was illegal; that there was no evidence whatever to prove that the defendant was the same man whose name was shown on the election return; and lastly, that, no man had dared say upon his oath that the defendant voted at all.

The Judge, in charging the jury, said the offense charged was a very serious one, and he was only surprised that the act of Assembly inflicted so short an imprisonment as one of three months' duration; for it could not be denied that when the purity of the ballot was polluted, the Government would come to a disgraceful end. The great question now to be proven, whether a republican form of government could be maintained in a densely populated community.

So long as the ballot-box was kept pure and inviolate, a republican government would subsist in all its vigor; but when the ballot-box was abused, then, notwithstanding all the efforts of parties and the powers of Congress, the Government was most hopelessly gone.

The most important point in the whole case was whether or not the defendant voted; whether he really handed in a ballot. Doubtless, though he would not as yet so decide, an indictment might be drawn averring the contents of the ticket deposited. But the jury, in order to convict, would have to find that the defendant did vote.

The question whether it was absolutely necessary to show the contents of the ballot would be reserved; and, if decided in the affirmative, the conviction would be set aside, for there was no evidence on that head; but, if it was decided negatively, then the conviction would be sustained.

Pelham Hollis was charged with the larceny of a coupon bond for the payment of $50, issued by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, belonging to John Wistar, Jr., and with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Wistar testified that, on the night of February 7th last, the vaults and safe of the Duncannon Iron Company were blown open, and this bond, together with other property, was stolen. The number of the bond was 341.

The next time he saw the bond after the larceny was in last June, and it was then in the hands of the Treasurer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Francis Wistar, the brother of the owner of the bond, testified that he bought this bond, and others, and sent them to his brother at Duncannon. He had no knowledge of his own as to the numbers of the bonds, and only knew them from information received after the larceny from the brokers of whom he purchased them. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Horatio N. Burroughs vs. David V. Ahl. An action for damages for injury sustained by alleged breach of contract. It was alleged that the defendant entered into an agreement with plaintiff to sell him a certain furnace and certain lots of machinery for $4000, and the plaintiff bound himself to purchase the same at the said price, paying some of the money down.

It was also agreed that if, before the transaction was concluded, either party should sell the property for more than $4000, the excess should be equally divided between them; and if such sale was made by the defendant, he should also refund what part of the consideration had already been paid. Then it was set forth, the defendant did sell the property for $6000, but persistently refused to refund the money already paid by plaintiff, and to pay him $1000, his moiety of the excess over $4000. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—L. Walker & Brother vs. Adams Express Company. An action to recover $180 in gold, with interest, alleged to have been abstracted from a package of $5000, deposited with defendant at Memphis for delivery here, while in defendant's possession. Verdict for plaintiff, $254 48.

Thomas F. R. Hunter vs. William Clymer, administrator. An action on a book account. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Stilla, etc., Harvey & Co., claimants. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Cause of Italy Triumphs.

The Details Suppressed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

FLORENCE, Oct. 23—9 P. M.—The news is glorious for the cause of Italy, but the Government suppresses the details.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Personal.

Secretary Seward returned last night, and this morning had an interview with the President. Samuel J. Randall also had an interview with the President.

Collector Cake's Case.

Collector Cake still remains here, and this morning was in consultation with Secretary McCulloch upon matters pertaining to the Philadelphia Custom House.

General Grant at Work.

General Grant was attending to business at the War Department this morning as usual, having recovered from his indisposition. A large number of distinguished visitors obtained interviews with him, among whom were Senator Buckalew, to urge some appointments of Pennsylvanians as officers of the regular army, and Senator Drake, of Missouri, who had a protracted interview.

The Correspondence Between Johnson and Thomas.

General Grant has permitted the publication of the correspondence between the President and General Thomas, Grant and Thomas, and Governor Brownlow and General Cooper, relative to the disputed election case at Nashville, and copies of the same are being prepared at Grant's headquarters and will be furnished to the Associated Press.

It is understood that the correspondence will show that General Thomas sustained Governor Brownlow's side of the case throughout.

Naval Department News.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Commander Earl English, commanding the United States steamer Iroquois, dated Bombay, September 6th, announcing his arrival there from Aden, via Muscat, at which latter port he arrived on the 26th of August, and where he exchanged the customary civilities with the Sultan, who seemed much gratified at the arrival of an American man-of-war. The health of the officers and crew was remarkably good.

Fires at Albion, Michigan.

ALBION, Oct. 24.—The flouring mill, owned by Messrs. Collins & Tanner, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on mill and stock is estimated at $40,000. The property was insured for $20,000.

The residence of Governor Church was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning, but was soon extinguished with but slight damage.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¼@109¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106¾@106¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106¾@106¾.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104⅞@105. Market dull.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull at 18½@19c. Flour is very dull. Wheat dull at a decline of 5c; sales of choice red Southern at $2 75. Corn dull; white, $1 40@1 42 for old, and $1 12@1 20 for new; yellow, $1 30@1 36. Oats steady at 68@74c. Rye dull. Provisions very dull, and nominally unchanged.

Senator Wilson on the Late Elections and the Next Presidency.

In a speech delivered at Marlboro, Mass., on the 21st inst, Senator Wilson said:—

"Since the October elections some not very far-seeing individuals express the opinion that the Congressional plan of reconstruction will fail; that it will be abandoned. Let not the President or his Democratic supporters indulge in these delusions. The six hundred thousand enfranchised black men, the white loyalists and repentant Rebels, will reconstruct these Rebel States, frame constitutions embodying the creed of equal rights, and will send loyal delegations to Washington, the majority of whom will be members of the great Republican party of

TOADS.

John Bull gratifies his hereditary dislike for the French by calling a Frenchman "Johnny Crapaud"—that is, "Johnny Toad." Ask him why, and he will tell you that all Frenchmen are frog-eaters, and that if a frog is not exactly a toad it is very like one, and that toads and frogs are all "much of a muchness." If he knew that Agassiz ranks the toad higher than the frog because of its more terrestrial habits, perhaps he would be disposed to call himself "John Bull," and his Gallic neighbor "Johnny Bull-frog." And yet John Bull in general—*Taurus vulgaris*—believes that the toad is venomous, and, if eaten, would poison Johnny Crapaud to death; in which belief many a Frenchman ignorantly believes with the vulgar Englishman, although he may have often unconsciously eaten toads, supposing them to be frogs, just as he doubtless has eaten cats under the mistaken persuasion that they were rabbits.

Yet French restaurateurs and English mountebanks long ago discovered that the common toad is harmless food. The one cooks him and calls him "frog;" the other used to eat him raw, amidst a gaping crowd, who, like the barbarians of Malta, when the viper fastened on Paul's hand, "looked when he should have swollen or fallen down dead suddenly," but, instead of such a catastrophe, only saw the charlatan swallow a dose of what he called "medicine," and seem to be livelier and healthier than ever; none the less lively because the crowd of admiring bumpkins at once made haste to buy his nostrum, and, as President Lincoln used to say, "provide against the emergency" of their swallowing a toad. Usually on such occasions one man ate the toad, at the mountebank's request, and, to please him, was then attacked with seeming illness, and, being persuaded to try the "cure-all," recovered immediately. Was it from this practice that sycophants and flatterers came to be called "toad-eaters?"

English poetry is full of slanders upon toads. Even Shakespeare, like all others in his day, and most others since, looked upon toads as poisonous, as appears from that charming passage in *As You Like It*:—

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head;"

and is further manifest in the Witches' incantation, in *Macbeth*:—

"Toad, that under coldest stone,
Days and nights has thirty-one
Sweltered venom sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot!"

If Shakespeare believed also in the precious jewel, the "toad-stone," or *bufonite*, supposed to be formed and found in the toad, he partook of an error which lived both long before and long after him. The toad-stone is now known to be the tooth of a fossil fish; but for ages it was believed to be formed in the toad's head, as is the pearl in the oyster, and to possess wonderful powers, both medical and magical.

Children, until they are taught better, regard toad-stools as structures built by toads, as did "our sage and serious poet" Spenser, and wonder why, unlike him, they never find toads sitting on or under those pretty umbrella-shaped fungi, though they have never read his declaration in the "Faerie Queen" that

"The grisly toad-stool, grown there, might I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same!"

Milton evidently shared in Shakespeare's and Spenser's dislike of toads; otherwise he would not have described Satan as taking the form of that reptile:—

"Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve,
Assaying by his devilish art to reach
The organs of her fancy . . . .
Or if, inspiring venom, he might taint
The animal spirits," etc.

The great poet of the "Paradise Lost" permits the devil to assume the form of three different animals, all objects of popular hate and disgust, and all classified from time immemorial among monsters, or beasts of malignant aspect and evil omen. He doubtless remembered that Virgil in his Georgics (i. 184)—even Virgil, whose knowledge of agriculture should have taught him not merely the harmlessness, but also the insect-killing value and helpfulness of the toad—calumniates that much-abused reptile as a monster:—

"Inventusque cavis bufo, et quæ plurima terræ
Monstra ferunt."

Or, as Dryden says:—

"In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent and the swelling toad."

Thus the very modesty and retiring disposition of this poor toad become his reproach. How invariably poets add to the horrors of grottoes and caverns by peopling them with snakes and toads! Take, for example, this passage from Henry Kirk White's "Gondoline:"—

"And as she entered the cavern wide
The moonbeam gleamed pale;
And she saw a snake on the craggy rock—
It clung by its slimy tail!
Her foot it slipped, and she stood aghast,
She trod on a bloated toad!
Yet still upheld by the secret charm,
She kept upon the road."

The toad's eyes were wonderfully bright and beautiful; yet not of them has it ever been said, in the undefined language of Keats—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

Nay, the beauty of their eyes has rather aggravated the general dislike for toads, as though such ugly customers should not possess such sparkling gems without being suspected of grand larceny. The toad might find more favor, perhaps, were his skin smooth instead of warty, his colors gay instead of grey or grave, and his motions lively and graceful instead of slow and awkward; and yet it is doubtful. Frogs possess all these superior traits, but they are not admired by most persons; it is only some enthusiastic naturalist of the French school who sympathizes with the Count Lacépède instead of laughing at him as he exclaims:—"Who can regard without pleasure a creature so delicate in form, so nimble in movement, so graceful in attitude? Let us not deprive ourselves of an additional source of pleasure, nor regret to see the banks of our rivulets brightened by their colors, and animated by their sprightly gambols!"

The abundant moisture and coolness of the toad, so essential to his health and comfort, help to make him disagreeable to us. As the moist coolness of a dog's nose startles any one who feels it unexpectedly or in the dark, so does the invariable dewy cold and clammy sweat of the toad when touched offend many a civilized simpleton. I say *civilized*, remembering that the black barbarians of Senegal, availing themselves of this perpetual coolness produced by the abundant moisture and rapid evaporation on the skin of toads, are in the habit, as Adamson informs us, of applying toads to their foreheads as they travel in torrid heats over burning sands, on the same principle that Roman ladies of the imperial age carried cooling-pots in their hands and bosoms in the form of living serpents, or that the languid beauties of Turkish seraglios pass between their fingers the refrigerating and fragrant beads of their amber *tusbecs*.

In every toad is a sack of pure water not at all connected with the kidneys, but serving as a reservoir, and furnishing, doubtless, a part of the fluid which transpires from the skin. This fluid is very harmless in the common English and American toads. So, also, is the liquid, which is largely secreted by the bean-shaped bunch on each side of the toad's head, as well, as that which is so freely ejected when you suddenly grasp a toad in your hand. Most persons are afraid of these fluids, and imagine them poisonous. They are mistaken. Not even "Macbeth's" weird sisters could now find venom in the common toad. It is true, however, that these juices have a slightly irritating effect when applied to the eyes or to a flesh wound, and that a cat or dog does not like to take a second taste. But they are substantially harmless.

There are foreign toads whose fluids are less harmless. Thus, Rev. Mr. Stanley of England found that ink was changed by them as by acids. Monsieur Bosc, a French naturalist, tells us that if, in hot weather, any one puts his hand to his nose (his *own* nose, not that of Monsieur Bosc) after handling a toad, he will feel nausea, and other disturbances of the stomach; and Schelhammer, another continental writer, relates an anecdote of a child who had severe pustulous eruption, in consequence of a toad having been held for some minutes before the child's mouth. The *natter-jack*, or *bufo calamita*, which is found in England and on the continent of Europe, and also the brown toad of Southern Europe, smell disgustingly, the one like gunpowder, the other like garlic, when disturbed, and people who "sniff" at them may be nauseated; but no such odor or effect belongs to the common toad of either England or the United States.

Not only did "Macbeth's" witches use toads to make their "hell-broth" "thick and slab;" but many physicians of former ages, and some of more recent date, have employed both toads and frogs in pharmacy and medicine. The flesh of toads, dried and powdered, used to be considered diuretic and diaphoretic. I have read the statement of a living English doctor that "frog-spawn may be usefully employed in external inflammation as soothing and emollient." Formerly toads' flesh macerated in oil was regarded as detersive and anodyne. Live toads used to be applied topically for headache, colic, and cancer. Ettmuller, Joël, Vallesnieri, and many others, have left us curious details on this subject. Timotheus directed the application of frogs, cut in two alive, to the region of the kidneys of dropsical patients. Dioscorides prescribed the flesh of frogs cooked in salt and oil as an antidote for the poison of serpents. Arnold affirmed that the heart of a frog, taken daily, in the form of a pill, was a cure for fistula, and the London *Encyclopædia* ("*Credat Judæus apella, non ego*") affirms that some Americans take the land frog of Catesby, reduce it to powder, mix it with orris root, and take it as a cure for flatulency!

Both toads and frogs have the same curious habit of swelling up and puffing themselves out when alarmed by seemingly hostile approach. Æsop had noticed this habit in the frog, and makes use of it in his fable of the Frog and the Ox. I have often mischievously amused myself by wriggling a sack, snake-fashion, towards a toad, in order to see him bloat and bulge out, and stand on tip-toe, apparently trying to make himself appear to be too large to be swallowed. Generally the toad's courage fails before the stick gets very near, and he, like another well-known bloated character, believing that the better part of valor is discretion, turns tail, and hops away with a headlong speed and length of hop utterly ridiculous.

It is curious to observe that, while the common toad of the United States *hops*, the common toad of England does not hop, but *crawls*, and that the *natter-jack* or *bufo calamita*, which is the only other kind of toad found in England, neither hops nor crawls, but *runs* much like a mouse. All of them, however, have the same habit of blowing themselves up on the appearance of danger. May not the Latin name for toad, which is *bufo*, coupled with this swelling swagger common to toads and jesters, or clowns, on exhibition, have given the name of *buffoon* to that amusing class of personages?

Children who are frightened by the rough skin and uncouth movements of toads, and who see them eagerly devouring worms and insects, are very apt to believe that toads have teeth. But neither English nor American *bufo vulgaris* has any such addition to jaw, tongue, or palate. I have explored their mouths with the zeal of a dentist, but never found fang or tooth, incisor or canine, bicuspid or molar! It is worth while to see a toad eat an angle-worm—using his forepaws as a greedy child his fingers, to cram his mouth and get the whole worm tucked in before he begins to swallow. It is still more amusing to see a toad wriggle off and devour his own skin.

This cutaneous thanksgiving feast occurs once a year. The skin comes off in lateral halves, and is crammed eagerly, one-half after the other, into the owner's mouth, and swallowed with great apparent zest.

Every toad, like every frog, is, or should be, born in water. If the female can possibly get to the water she will always deposit her eggs, which resemble long threads of jelly, studded with minute beads, in either pond or stream. Sometimes, it is true, they are laid in cellars, or other places away from water. But in such cases the toads that may be hatched from them do not pass through the regular tadpole state.

Early in the spring the toad, who at every other period avoids the water, goes there to deposit her eggs. Then it is that we hear those piping, shrilling, far-reaching, and not unmusical sounds, from every lake, pond, river, stream, ditch, and pool, which tell us that spring has come again, and which have induced some naturalists to call our American toad the *Bufo musicus*. About twenty days after the eggs are laid they become tadpoles, purwiggies, porwiggles, poliwigs, or, as Yankee boys say, pollywogs. The tadpole period, unlike the tadpole's tail, is very short. While it lasts the juvenile toad swims and breathes like a fish, having at first a tail only, with which to row, scull, or steer. Speedily his legs develop themselves; and, presently, the tail, as if conscious of its misplaced attachment, first falls away, and next falls off.—("Oh, waterfall is there, my countrymen!")—The gills close up, the lungs are put in motion, and the pollywog emerges from the water and graduates a diminutive toad into field and garden. Nor is this the only change. As a tadpole his intestines were very long and adapted for the digestion of vegetable food only. As a toad, they have become very much shorter, are inflated into stomach and colon, and become fitted for animal food.

Lord Bacon, learned as he was, made some queer blunders in regard to tadpoles, frogs, and toads. In one passage he gravely informs us that during the great plague of 1666, "there were seen in divers ditches about London many *toads* that had tails three inches long, where *toads*," he says, "have usually no tails!"

About the time of this transition from water to land, I have seen the margin of a pond or pool swarming and black with thousands on thousands of young toads not larger than a kernel of corn. Once, in particular, do I remember having met such a countless crowd advancing in the road,

"——as bees
In spring-time, when the Sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth!"

and fairly obliging me to check my horse, or crush them by hundreds. My humanity made no impression on a flock of depraved ducks and ducklings that followed this phalanx of frogs, and gobbled these batrachian infants up (or down), with appetites that seemed inappeasable.

Such of these juvenile reptiles as escape the early perils of migration and transmigration grow rapidly in size, and some of them attain to a good old age. Toads, known to be fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years old, are not uncommon. Pennant gives a very interesting account of one that was domesticated in an English family for upwards of six-and-thirty years. His favorite abode and winter retreat was under the house door-steps. Of course he burrowed there, and remained out of sight except in warm weather. He knew his master, and would come forth at his approach. At candle-light he came out regularly to receive his supper. Often, to gratify curious visitors, he was brought into the house and placed on the table for exhibition, manifesting the utmost coolness and self-possession in polite society, and seizing with wonderful celerity every insect offered for his entertainment. He grew to a prodigious size, and showed no sign of infirmity up to the day when fate fell on him in the fell shape of a raven whose ravenous beak, in spite of a gallant and persistent defense, inflicted on his aged frame wounds whereof he never recovered, but of which, or the effects of which, after some months' lingering, he died. *Sic transit gloria bufonis!*

But a forty-year-old toad in our climate has really had an active, self-conscious life of less than half that period. For, to say nothing of his sleeping by day in summer, he retires into his hole on the approach of cold weather, and there remains torpid until the return of spring, "bids the earth roll, nor heeds its idle whirl." The ease and speed with which he digs his hole, stern foremost, not elbowing, nor shouldering, but *hipping* away the earth behind him, are quite remarkable, and it is really funny to watch him as he goes under, his eyes, with their three sets of eyelids, winking rapidly as they disappear, not again for more than six long months "to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon."

The toad loves the twilight. "Keeping shady" in the daytime, he comes nimbly forth after sunset, and seeks his evening meal among the insects which swarm amidst the deepening shadows. As "it is the early bird that catches the morning worm," so it is the twilight toad that catches the evening bug. How often, at eventide, have I sat on piazza or door-steps and watched the activity of these bright-eyed bug-devourers, a dozen of them in sight at once, hopping about in the gathering gloom like rabbits in their warren, evidently aware that they are licensed pets, each one a "chartered libertine," safe from all enemies, and not seriously disturbed when some zealous entomologist seizes one of their number and gently compels him to disgorge his evening meal in order to discover in his maw some rare and delicate insect, whose nocturnal habits enable him to elude all eyes less keen than those of the toad.

I was early taught to spare the lives of toads and swallows. "If you kill them," said one of the village oracles, in the very beginning of my memory, "the cows will give bloody milk." I believed it most religiously, and doubted not that I should thus be deprived of my morning and evening bread-and-milk should I wantonly destroy either of those sacred animals.

It has long been known that toads will not only remain for more than half a year in a torpid state, as is their winter custom, but that they will live for years shut up in darkness, and seemingly beyond the reach of either air or food. There are cases, well or ill authenticated, of the discovery of living toads inclosed in solid trees, in coal, in various kinds of stone, in beds of sand or gravel, at immense depths below the earth's surface. Over a sandstone mantel piece in Chillingham Castle, England, there used to hang, framed in with a coat of arms, a Latin inscription, in letters of gold, calling attention to a cavity in the mantel, and reciting that a living toad was taken from that hole in the rock when the mantel was split from the quarry. Nearly a hundred years ago, in tearing down the wall of a Parisian house belonging to the Duc d'Orleans, which had been standing nearly fifty years, a live toad was said to have been found in the midst of the wall, his hinder-legs imbedded in the mortar. This discovery led to many cruel experiments in both France and England—experiments too cruel to be justified by any scientific pretext. Monsieur Herrisant, in presence of a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, inclosed three toads in plaster, boxed and sealed them up, and laid them aside for a year and a half. The boxes were opened at the end of that period, and two of the toads were found alive. They were again boxed up for a few months, and then again their sarcophagi were opened, but all were dead. In 1817, at Paris, Dr. Edwards enclosed a number of toads in plaster, and as far as he could, in various ways, deprived them of air. All of them lived many days, but those died soonest which he forced to remain under water.

In 1825 and 1830 two English clergymen, who might have been better employed in parochial duty, repeated these experiments on a larger scale. The full record of the tortures they inflicted may be found in the Edinburgh *Philosophical Journal*, April—October, 1832, pp. 26, 228. Dr. Buckland was the first of these experimenters. That reverend gentleman caught thirty-two toads, shut them up and starved them for two months in a cucumber-frame in his garden; so that, to use his own words, they "were in an unhealthy and somewhat meagre state" when, on the 26th of November, 1825, he proceeded to imprison them more closely. *Four* of them he plugged tight into as many holes, each cut about five inches deep and three inches wide, on the north side of the trunk of an apple tree. At the end of a year every one of these four toads was dead, and all of their bodies were decayed. *Twelve* more he shut up at the same time in twelve circular cells, each about a foot deep and five inches in diameter, cut in a block of limestone so coarse that it was easily permeable by water. *Twelve* more he confined in twelve other cells of the same width, but only half as deep, cut in a very compact silicious sandstone. The tops of the twenty-four cells were glazed air-tight, and covered with slate. Both stones were then buried three feet deep in the garden, and there they remained for nearly thirteen months. On the 10th of December, 1826, they were dug up and examined. Every toad in the sandstone had evidently been dead for months. Most of those in the limestone were alive, but all except two were greatly emaciated. These two had gained in weight. Over one of them, and also over one that had died, the glass was broken.

The survivors were again shut up and buried as before, but all of them died before the end of the second year. *Four* others were placed each in a small basin of plaster of Paris, four inches deep and five inches wide, glazed in and buried like the twenty-four. Being dug up at the same time, only two were alive, but "much emaciated." What the Doctor did with them we are not told.

The other clerical experimenter was the Rev. Edward Stanley. In June, 1830, he confined three toads, each in a flower-pot, and buried them four feet deep. In the following March they were all dead. Then he corked up two others in glass bottles, one hermetically closed, the other with a small hole in the stopper. The first died in forty-eight hours; the other seemed to be dying in about a fortnight. He was then unbottled, put under a flower-pot on moist garden-earth, grew lively, and was set at liberty. In words that sound like mockery this clergyman says:—"I had the pleasure of seeing it *crawl* off under every symptom of entire convalescence." Tortures inflicted for so trifling a purpose, and ending in results so worthless, almost make one wish that, for a while at least, the toads and their tormentors could have been made to change places. Which of them would have then believed that "not a sparrow falleth to the ground without your Heavenly Father's notice?"

I will finish this article by quoting some passages from the letter of a young friend who is endeavoring to domesticate a toad, and who in this letter "reports progress, and asks leave to sit again:"—

"*Saturday.*—I ran into the garden to look for a toad. It is hard to find them in the daytime, but I soon saw one, and then put on my gloves and gave chase. I thought that I really meant to catch him. He hopped and I ran. I stooped and put out my hand, and he sprang out of my reach. My movements are not very prompt, and his *were;* and presently, to my great satisfaction (!), he hopped through the pickets and escaped. I guess I was as glad as he.

"*P. M.*—After dinner I thought I would try again, and after some search found a big toad under a currant-bush. Summoning up all my courage, I grasped him with my gloved hand, and, *ugh!* what a sensation it gave me to touch him! I never felt a toad before. With a good deal of trepidation I managed to put him into an old bird cage which I had brought for the purpose; but to my amazement he hopped instantly through one of the seed-holes, which looked smaller than his body, and was at liberty. But I caught him again—shuddering as I did before—put him into the cage, covered up the seed and water-holes, rushed to the house, and exhibited my prisoner. We all admired the beauty of his eyes; but his warty and watery skin was disgusting, and his activity in trying to get out was beyond all belief. Presently I placed the cage on the grass under the dining-room window, and took a seat in-doors to watch him. In less than five minutes he turned himself edgewise, orced himself through between the wires, and escaped! Not expecting such an escapade, I had taken off my gloves, and now if I caught him it must be with my naked hands—and I did it! As I seized his damp, cold, knobby, bloated body, an indescribable shudder ran through me, extending to my very toes. He wet my hand, but I did not let go until I had put him back into the cage; and then wrapping a shawl round it, I sat down on the piazza, quite faint and weak with the struggle. He remained still for a while, but presently began leaping upward over and among the perches in the cage, sometimes actually clinging to the top wires, showing the whity-yellow under side of his body, and making me feel almost as badly as when I had him in my hand. He seemed so nearly frantic that I concluded to let him go. So, taking him back to his currant-bush, I opened his prison door and came away, leaving him to come out at his pleasure.

"So much for my first day of toad-taming!

"*Monday, P. M.*—I resolved to try again. Bringing down from the garret an old patent flour-sifter, I converted it into a cage, and then ran into the garden, caught my victim, imprisoned him, brought him to the house, and carried him up to my own chamber, and placed him in one of the windows opening on the piazza roof, where I left him to meditate till after tea. After tea I brought him down, set the cage on the table, and offered him a succession of flies. He seemed quite calm, behaved very well, but would not notice the flies. Then I took him up stairs again, and placed his cage as before. When I went up to bed I had forgotten all about him, but just as I began to undress I heard a sort of scratching noise, looked towards the window, and saw the toad sprawling along on the outside of his cage. I uttered *one* scream, and sprang upon the bed. He gave *one* leap, and fell upon the floor. Del closed my door, and would not come in to my relief. Toady hopped about the chamber with alarming agility; and there I sat, 'squat like a toad,' on the bed, half crying, half laughing, and wholly afraid to get down and recapture the '*contraband*.' I called to Del to 'come in and catch him,' and she exhorted me (through the keyhole) to 'get down and catch him,' and each stoutly refused to do any such thing. At last, mustering all my courage, I charged at him with a towel, covered him, seized him, and called out, 'Del, I've got him!' That heroic female then ventured to open the door almost an inch, and peep in. I suppose I must have relaxed my grasp, for just that instant the toad leaped out from under the towel. Del screamed and slammed to the door, and I screamed and jumped up again on the bed. Very soon, however, feeling rather ashamed of my cowardice, I put on my gloves, once more enveloped the toad in the towel, carried him down stairs, opened the back door, and dropped him on the grass. I went to bed disgusted with toads, and rather mortified at my want of courage, besides seeming to have lost all faith in the wisdom of trying to establish and maintain friendly relations with the lower orders of animals.

"*Wednesday.*—Another toad adventure! This afternoon, at uncle Sam's, one of his little boys came in with a toad in his hand. He treated it just as though it were a pet bird. Uncle took it, patted it, played with it, tickled its stomach with one of his fingers until the toad actually laughed out loud—at least he swelled up and made a sort of chuckling noise that sounded something like laughing. Then uncle persuaded me to take it, first in one hand, then in the other, then in both together, without gloves; and I did so, and kept on doing so until all my uncomfortable feelings passed away, and I began to think that a toad, well trained, might become a very tolerable pet. I have made up my mind to keep one in a sort of pen in the garden, where I can feed it regularly, and study its disposition and habits. After a month's trial perhaps I will send you an account of my experiment." [illegible] Z

I have written encouragingly to my correspondent, and in due time hope to receive a supplemental report.—*Harper's Monthly.*

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,862·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,020·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350,148	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,657·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Lattett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan, George W. Bernadou.

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Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
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THE LETTER TO THE DEAD.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., PH. D.

"We remember at the Wilderness a gallant Mississippian had fallen, and at night, just before burying him, there came a letter from her he loved best. One of the group around his body—a minister—whose tenderness was womanly, broke the silent tearfulness with which he saw the dead letter; he took it and laid it upon the breast of him who's heroic heart was still: 'Bury it with him. He will see it when he wakes.' It was the sublimest sentence of his funeral service."
—*N. O. Picayune.*

Comes the letter from a mother?
Are a sister's longings there?
Or the fondness of another,
Loved and loving, young and fair?
Seek not now to know the writer,
Seek not whence or why it came;
As he died, his dimmed eyes saw her;
As he died, he breathed her name.
It has come o'er hills and valleys,
Crossed o'er rivers, passed o'er lakes:
"Bury it upon his bosom,
He will see it when he wakes."
Bury the dead with the letter unread,
There to remain,
Till the soldier awakes from his slumber,
To join in the battle again.

Ah! but never more to battle
He will march by beat of drum;
Nevermore when fight is over
Sigh for gentle peace to come;
Nevermore to roll-call answer,
Nevermore will pace his round,
Keeping watch o'er sleeping comrades
Strewn upon the chilly ground;
Nevermore the light words utter
While his heart with sadness aches:
"Bury it upon his bosom,
He will see it when he wakes."
Bury it deep with the soldier to sleep:
There let it lie,
While the green grass grows o'er the sleeper,
And the world goes hurrying by.

She who lingered as she wrote it
O'er each tender word she penned,
She perchance will find her sorrow
With some later lover end.
But for him those words of loving
May survive when time is o'er,
And, though she forget her fondness,
Greet him on the further shore.
Cross his arms and close his eyelids,
'Tis his slumber that he takes:
"Bury it upon his bosom,
He will see it when he wakes."
Lay him to rest with the scroll on his breast,
There, in the tomb,
Till the startled dead shall awaken
At the terrible day of doom.

The Late Election.

The following address has been issued by the Union Republican State Central Committee:—

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1867.—Explanations of failures are always less agreeable than congratulations upon success. At the same time, the former may be as profitable as the latter; for the uses of adversity are manifold. Regarding the recent defeat of the Republican party as both a political misfortune and a national calamity, a short review of the facts and a few reflections thereon are not deemed out of place. The most diligent and persistent efforts to arouse our friends from apathy, to impress upon them the importance of the contest, the danger of defeat, and the necessity for action to avert it, failed to produce the usual and desired results. The immediate cause of our failure is apparent from the official returns, compared with those of former years:—

In 1865 the Republican vote was	238,400
" the Democratic vote was	115,749
Total	354,140
Majority for Hartranft, Auditor-General	22,660
In 1866 the Republican vote was	307,274
" the Democratic vote was	290,096
Total	597,370
Majority for Governor Geary	17,168
In 1867 the Republican vote was	266,824
" the Democratic vote was	267,746
Total	534,570
Majority for Sharswood	922

It thus appears that the total vote cast in 1866 exceeded that of 1865, 143,330; and that the total vote of 1867 falls short of the vote of 1866, 62,800.

On an examination of the details, it further appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote of 1866, and a decrease of only 22,090 on the Democratic vote of 1866—or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the last election than there were Democrats. There are eight counties in the State—viz., Allegheny, Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York—in every one of which more Republican voters remained at home than were required to elect Judge Williams; and in both Allegheny and Philadelphia there were more than four times as many absentees as were needed to give us in no county except Philadelphia and Forest (the latter by change of boundary line) did either party increase the vote of last year.

It is hoped these plain figures will teach Republicans the simple but important lesson that a mere numerical majority of voters will not carry an election, unless they are at the polls and vote on election day. General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local difficulties and side issues to contend against, sufficient of themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the question of city taxation, and what is known as the Sunday car question, and by sundry frauds. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city officers not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded, stood up manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there were from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia, and consequently the State.

The defeat of so worthy a candidate as Henry W. Williams is a humiliation to which our friends who stayed at home should not have subjected us. They have been unfaithful to the great principles for which we have struggled and suffered together during the last six years, and they have imposed upon us additional labors and trials for the future, which a proper discharge of duty now would have averted.

But let us "never despair of the republic." Reconstruction, on the basis of universal liberty and impartial justice, must yet be accomplished; and there can be no doubt the Union Republican party is as strong to-day on all great national issues, and as determined to accomplish its mission, as at any time during the last six years. Our duty is plain, and is well stated in a recent private letter from our standard bearer in the late contest, as follows: —"Instead of being dispirited, we should gird up our loins and burnish our armor for next year's Presidential contest, and make such use of this defeat as to secure a decisive and overwhelming victory."

Many thanks to those who so nobly did their duty in the late canvass; and to those who did not, the earnest hope is indulged that they will make ample amends hereafter.

By order of the Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

—Nearly two-thirds of the tobacco crop in Kentucky is already cut and housed.

—The name of the New Orleans cemetery is "Greenwood."

—The first post office in Alaska has been established at Sitka.

—Few ladies are so modest as to refuse to sit in the lap of luxury.

—Indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminate invective are equally good—good for nothing.

—*Fun* says the Irish sharpen their wits on "och hone."

—The Omaha *Republican* says the Mississippi is tearing away the Iowa bluffs by the acre.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis,
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS. CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recisimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 tf

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 smthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
Twines Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 5 14 tf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 21 tf

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1073 tons, Capt. T. Nickerson.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 5.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 350 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. With connections in Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN G. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 16

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steambont Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M., and 6 P. M., connecting with All Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 614 WALNUT Street. 7 2

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 345 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railway, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill & Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:50 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc. Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 7:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 A. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 5 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:40 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrants tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	3:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. and 8 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 8:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 7:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 4 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3:45 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 4 0 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:20 P. M., and 8:40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 tf No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and